"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, winds southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN—Privy Councillor Julius Schwabach, chief partner of the Bleichroders' banking firm of Berlin is dead. A memorial service in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard was held in St. John's Church, Westminster. The London Times announces that the price of the Chinese loan will be about 90. Germany has made new demands on China. An uprising against Japan has taken place in Formosa, according to Vienna advices.—Page 7.

CONGRESS—The policy of the Senate as to the Cuban question was disclosed yesterday in a debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Allen to the Diplomatic and Consular bill giving belligerency to the insurgents. The feeling was that while the Maine inquiry was in progress the Senate should take no action and make no declaration that would tend to complicate an already serious situation. In the course of the debate it also appeared that the possibility of war with Spain was in the minds of some of the Senators. The House continued consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.—Page 3.

Page 1.

M. Zola was found guilty on all counts in Paris and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and also fined 3,000 francs. M. Perreux, manager of the Aurore, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine.

Page 2.

The crew of the Vizcaya were busy yesterday taking on coal and provisions. Capt. Eulate expressed admiration for New York.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions on the loss of the Maine and adjourned out of respect for the memory of the dead.

Page 3.

Gov. Black signed the Canal Investigation bill yesterday. His delay in the matter excited much criticism.

Four lives were lost and two houses destroyed by an avalanche in South Quebec on Tuesday night.

Representative Mahany of Buffalo in the House condemned New York's "Four Hundred" for attending Abram S. Hewitt's "vegetable party" while the Nation was in mourning for the Maine disaster.

John D. Hart, President of the Hart Steamship Company of Philadelphia, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for aiding a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was taken to the Eastern Penitentiary yesterday.

Postmaster General Gary has offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of the persons who murdered the colored postmaster and burned the post office at Lake City, S. C., and has issued an order to discontinue the post office at that place.

Three sailors of the British ship Asia, which went to pieces on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket, on Monday, were picked up by the crew of the Handkerchief Shoal lightship on Tuesday and give details of the wreck. The eighteen other persons who were on board are believed to have perished.

There was a party battle in the Assembly yesterday over a surprise motion by Leader Donnelly to discharge the Excise Committee from further consideration of the Harburger bill. The motion was lost by 76 votes to 63. Senator McNulty has prepared for the Senate ten reasons why his bill to provide for a great exposition in 1901 to celebrate the creation of the greater city should be promptly passed. A number of bills of local interest were introduced in the Senate and Assembly, and others were favorably reported by the various committees. The Ellsworth Newspaper Libel bill in a considerably amended form is among the measures approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Page 4.

The Dog Show ends with to-day's exhibit, and prizes will be distributed this morning.

T. D. Hooper, Carteret Gun Club, won the prizes for the pigeon shooting championship on the club's grounds.

The French liner La Champagne, which was due to arrive here on Sunday, had not been sighted last night. Four steamships which travel the same route came in yesterday, bringing no news of her.

Miss Alma E. Rankin died from consumption on Monday at her home, 936 Park Avenue, Hoboken, being the last survivor of her family. Her father, mother, and two brothers died within a year of each other, about four years ago.

Testimony was brought out at the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder at Wilkesbarre to the effect that the strikers threatened to stop the Harwood Colliery. Incidents were narrated to show where they shot at men and wanted to cut the rope of a plane when a carload of men was being hauled up.

Page 5.

A caucus of Republican Assemblymen at Albany last night voted to make the biennial sessions bill a party measure.

It was announced yesterday that the warring factions in the Kings County Democratic organization had agreed to a cessation of hostilities, and to accept Police Commissioner York as the representative of the organization. Mr. York said there were no real troubles, and that he would soon end all the little disputes amicably.

Representatives in Albany of the Republican "machine" declared yesterday that the Union League Club primary bill defeats its own object, inasmuch as it contains provisions that legislate out of existence all but the two leading parties in the State. It is also said that the Committee of Fifty-three has declined to indorse the bill and will prepare one of its own.

Page 7.

Thomas W. Cridler, the Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, left with his aides to take up the work left by the late Major Handy.

Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, a former flame of Ensign G. L. P. Stone, whose courtship troubles caused much comment last Spring, was announced to be engaged to be married to Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., of this city, now a student at Yale.

Page 9.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday signed a contract with the Walker Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company for the equipment of its cars with motors.

Page 12.

John A. Dooner was sworn in yesterday as Superintendent of Buildings for Manhattan and the Bronx.

It was reported yesterday that a compromise candidate for City Superintendent of Schools might be taken up, and Dr. W. B. Gunnison of Brooklyn was mentioned as a possibility.

Justice Gaynor, yesterday, on application of attorneys for Patrick J. Gleason, granted an injunction restraining the Commissioner of Water Supply from making a contract with the Citizens' Water Company of the Borough of Queens until bids have been properly advertised for.

The Metropolitan Street Railway has nearly completed its arrangements for turning electric trolley cars from Fifty-ninth Street into Columbus Avenue, and has laid its tracks close to the sidewalk. An elevated railroad pillar stands at the corner. J. D. Crimmins says this pillar makes the curve dangerous.

The City Council yesterday asked Corporation Counsel Whalen to complete a list of all the companies or corporations operating in the city under public franchises. A protest from the Bronx was presented to the Council, objecting to further concessions to the Manhattan Railway. The Aldermen adopted resolutions on the disaster in Havana Harbor and adjourned out of respect to the dead of the Maine.

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PRISON AND FINE FOR ZOLA

Sentenced to a Year's Imprisonment and to Pay 3,000 Francs, the Maximum Penalty.

JURY OBEYS UNDER THREATS

Zola Guarded from Personal Violence by the Police as He Leaves the Court—He Says He Will Write Another Letter.

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PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Zola trial is ended. The jury agreed days ahead on the verdict, and its unanimity was due to threats. It staid in the jury room for a few minutes, and the sentence is one year for M. Zola and four months for M. Perreux, the nominal director of the Aurore.

The hour was seven in the evening, and the court was lighted by electricity, which revealed the face of every person. A very striking object, Christ crucified, hung high behind the bench. Maître Labori ended his speech by saying, "The name of Pilate is the most abhorred in history." The figure of Christ caught Zola's eye. After sentence had been passed, with pompous decorum he exclaimed, "To-day, associated with Christ, I, too, am a victim of mob violence, official cowardice, and a grand miscarriage of justice."

But he did not wince or flinch. He looked as indifferent as a mere spectator. Mme. Zola's devoted heart at first seemed broken, but when she felt that she must brace herself up to rise to the height of Zola's grand situation, she became calm and self-possessed. His friends, the artists Bruneau and Desmoulin, were more broken-hearted than she. They have daily accompanied Zola, protecting him from mob violence. M. Labori was also greatly upset.

Zola's other friends were delighted. They declared that by the sentence he was redeemed from all past faults; that it set him on a radiant pedestal, gave him a unique position, and would make him the representative man of humanity. They had greatly feared not a severe sentence, but one wiped off with the benefit of the first offender's law. In this case he would not have gone to prison.

M. Clémenceau pleaded for the humble Perreux, and tried to cheer him. He, poor fellow, has no compensations, no world-wide advertisement for his works, no blaze of glory.

Zola's Sentence Softens Anger.

The troops were never employed to keep order during the trial. The Civic Guards and constabulary only were called out. There were 7,000 on duty around the law courts to-day; but, despite all precautions to exclude the public, 2,000 persons got into the hall. There were endless officers in uniform and civilian clothes; and the young officers in the court and hall joined in the manifestations and waved their caps when "Vive l'Armée" was cried. The old officers were content to laugh merely.

The jury slipped away, but some of the jurymen were recognized in the hall and borne in triumph through the seething crowds on young men's shoulders. The din was fearful, but it was a joyous din. The fact that Zola was meeting a severe sentence softened angry passions. The French, as victors, are kindly; defeat sours and infuriates them.

"Are we entering," moderate people ask, "an era of pronunciamentos?" No. No French General ever aimed at military dictature. The first and second Napoleons were practically foreigners. But there is a strange combination of army, Church, and people with one objective—to put down Israel in France. This union is less fortuitous than it looks. The Jews now control all the sources of wealth. The minds and feelings of the people have long been in revolt in secret against this power, which has no physical force behind it. What has fermented in the brain is now going into action.

Prince Henry of Orleans's Hopes.

The Church is the one great universal organization to pit against the Jewish universal alliance. France, therefore, is now politically with Rome; but she must keep the republic. A monarchy could only live by force of the army, and would mean war. France is not organized for war, for her army is only militia, but Prince Henry of Orleans is hoping for a military movement against the republic and to come to the top. He daily showed himself during the trial in the hall of the Court House, and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, crying "Vive l'Armée!" He was surrounded and salaamed to by his Orleanist friends, but it didn't do. He has no brilliant, captivating qualities, but only an ambiguous, half-girlish figure, and talks through his nose languidly.

M. Faure openly patronized Gen. Pellieux and Gen. de Boisdeffre as against M. Zola. He likes fine military company. Boisdeffre is aristocratic and in favor at St. Petersburg, and the President is sensible to this.

The cheering was tremendous all over town, but there was little violence, though the Jews were terrified. Some Jews managed to be near the Law Court, but escaped with their lives. Fortunately, three days of carnival have used up the animal spirits of the people. They were tired and wanted to go to bed. The students, however, are much excited.

At a late hour to-night, I went to Zola's house. As I passed through the flower-adorned vestibule, I thought that a year's imprisonment would be a wholesome change from this luxury. M. Zola's taste for luxury is Italian, and his home is furnished much in the Italian manner, richly and handsomely.

I found him more nervous than on the hearing of the verdict, but bearing up with a stiff lip. He says he is sorry for France, but thinks she will right herself.

The house was filled from the ground floor to the garret with bouquets of flowers that had come from all parts, the gifts, doubtless, of Jewish ladies.

To Write Another Letter.

The tables were littered deep with telegrams. One dispatch of 3,000 words came to-day from Odessa. M. Zola will write another letter before surrendering himself. He was very tired. He absolutely felt like a storm-tossed mariner. He was going, he said, to the end of the century in all-round new conditions. The friends around him envied him his new departure in the path of glory. What an honor it would be to be a martyr for truth and justice. He had had all that a prosperous career could give; but the way of the cross, philosophically understood, was now open to him.

A friend expressed regret that there is so much bourgeois comfort at the St. Pelagie Prison. M. Rochefort has there his English bed and bedding, and his servant and wife go daily to prepare his lunch. A cell would be preferable were it not for rheumatism.

Zola's oldest friend asures me that he will not die in jail. He was brought up in hardship. His father was an old military campaigner with Napoleon, and was in the retreat from Russia, at Waterloo, and other battles, a sturdy French peasant. M. Zola was reared by peasantry to be hardy and enduring. His health is not so good as a while ago, owing to his anti-fat diet; but the prison is sure to strengthen him, and then there is the stimulating moral force.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

M. Labori's Eloquent Plea Lost on the Jury—Gen. Billot to be Interpellated in the Senate.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. Zola was found guilty in the Court of Assizes of the Seine to-day on all counts. The Presiding Judge sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and fined him 3,000 francs.

The jury declared there were no extenuating circumstances.

M. Zola on hearing the verdict cried:

"They are cannibals!"

M. Zola's sentence is the maximum punishment.

Frantic bravos greeted the announcement of M. Zola's sentence, and a scene of intense excitement followed. M. Labori, M. Perreux, and some of the others present embraced M. Zola.

There was extreme tension in the court while the jury was in retirement, and the public was on tenterhooks until the verdict was rendered. Then the people present burst out into tremendous applause.

In the meanwhile all the approaches to the Palace of Justice had been cleared, the Police Commissary charged with the safety of M. Zola having declared that he could not guarantee the latter's safety until the streets were in thorough control of the police.

Exceptional measures were taken as the public emerged from the Assizes Court. Outside the building there was terrific cheering, especially upon the appearance of the officers who have figured in the trial. They were almost carried in triumph as shouts of "Death to the Jews" resounded on all sides.

A number of violent fights ensued, and a police secretary was slightly injured. The mob seemed to be delirious, shrieking cheers for the army and howling down the Jews with fierceness.

M. Zola emerged from the court at 7:30 P. M. and his appearance was the signal for tumultuous denunciations and insults and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Death to Zola." The crowd made a mad rush after his carriage; but a strong bulwark of police intervened and saved him from the fury of his denunciators.

M. Perreux Sent to Prison and Fined.

M. Perreux, the manager of the Aurore, in which paper M. Zola published his charges against the conduct of the Esterhazy court-martial, was condemned to four months' imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine.

There was a big demonstration outside the court when the audience rushed out announcing the verdict. The crowds about the Palace of Justice waived their hats, cried "Bravo!" and cheered for the army.

A big anti-Zola demonstration is expected to take place to-night in the city.

M. Labori, counsel for M. Zola, resumed his argument for the defense when the proceedings opened. Referring to the bordereau, counsel maintained that it was written by Major Esterhazy, and said that the presentation of several secret documents at the court-martial fully established this.

Recalling Premier Méline's refusal to discuss the subject when M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, interpellated the Government on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Labori said it could be concluded therefrom that the Government had something to hide. [Uproar.] Continuing, M. Labori remarked:

"Gen. Mercier, Minister of War at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, wrung the sentence out of the court-martial, in defiance of all legality!"

M. Labori then exclaimed:

"I believe the country will soon realize the gravity of the situation, and will revolt and protest in the name of eternal morality! This is what M. Zola has done!"

During the course of his remarks, counsel for the leading defendant said:

"I have tried to expose lies and dispel obscurities, and more importance must not be attached to Gen. Pellieux's documents than to others."

Referring to the document which Gen. Pellieux unexpectedly produced in court, purporting to warn the Minister of War not to confess that he ever had relations with "the Jew," counsel maintained that the note in reality said "with that Jewish clique," and asserted that the authorities had not produced the alleged incriminating documents, because "it would have resulted, not in war, but in ridicule."

The speaker's touching references to the unhappiness of the Dreyfus family, the courage and abnegation of the wife of the prisoner, and the letter from Dreyfus, in September, 1897, protesting his innocence more energetically than ever, produced a profound sensation, many of the persons present in the court weeping.

Col. Picquart Was Sent to Tunis.

M. Labori justified Col. Picquart's search of Major Esterhazy's rooms, and pointed out that the latter had refused to testify in court. Counsel further contended that Gen. Gonse's correspondence showed that Col. Picquart acted with the concurrence of his chiefs, and that the General would have stopped the Colonel, if positive proof of the guilt of Dreyfus existed.

Continuing, counsel asserted that the Government veered round against the inquiry when it feared it would cause trouble in the country, and took up the attitude of washing its hands of the whole affair. Col. Picquart then became embarrassing, and was shipped off to Tunis. He would, according to counsel, have been sent to the extreme confines of Tripoli had not Gen. Leclerc intervened.

There was a commotion in court when M. Labori, referring to Dreyfus, said his appointment on the General Staff was "badly received by the Jew haters." Counsel further remarked:

"Dreyfus could not have divulged anything about the hydraulic break for the artillery, because the contrivance has been known since 1889."

Here the Advocate General protested against M. Labori going outside of the case, but counsel for M. Zola insisted, adding:

"Infantry officers, including Major Esterhazy, could have been acquainted with this contrivance. Yet, without proof, an innocent man was arrested, who, although a Jew, was the last man to betray secrets, for he was only too happy to serve France as a member of the General Staff."

M. Labori then reviewed the "shady conduct" and indebtedness of Major Esterhazy, who, he said, all eminent men believe wrote the bordereau.

Counsel then asked who could be Major Esterhazy's backers, and declared that the "fairy tale" representing Emperor William of Germany as corresponding with Dreyfus was "simply laughable."

Impossible to Obtain Justice.

"It was impossible," continued M. Labori, "to obtain justice at the court-martial which tried Major Esterhazy, and then a man arose, M. Zola, who needed every ounce of his courage to do this." [Murmurs in court.]

"He stands before you," added M. Labori. "M. Zola's stand was made against the Minister for War who dared, though in good faith, to take the responsibility of getting Dreyfus condemned, while the authorities endeavored to stifle the truth."

Then, perorating, counsel said: "Don't allow yourselves to be deceived with the idea that the honor of the army is involved because some of its members have ignored the law. Don't allow yourselves to be troubled or intimidated by rumors of war which do not exist, though they have been talked of; but fear nothing, for the moral energy of the country still lives.

"It is with the hearts of honest men that victorious battles are achieved. Give that example of firmness, for you must feel that in this man lies France's honor." [Protests from those present in the court room.]

"Your verdict will signify three things—'Vive l'Armée!' 'Vive la République!' 'Vive la France!' that is to say, 'Vive la Loi!' 'Vive l'Ideal Eternel!' That is what I ask you to proclaim by your verdict!"

Amid loud applause, mingled with hisses and cheers for the army and for the Republic, the hearing was suspended. Immense crowds of people then gathered outside the Palace of Justice and the police were reinforced, trouble being feared.

When the hearing was resumed, M. Clémenceau, for M. Perreux, made a speech, seconding the remarks of M. Labori, and concluding with appealing to the jury, by the acquittal of M. Zola, to "remove from France the danger of religious wars."

The Advocate General made a brief reply, the jury retiring at 6:30 P. M. It was absent half an hour.

The following questions were put to the jury:

First—"Is M. Perreux guilty of having slandered the First Court-Martial of Paris by publishing in the Aurore an article signed by M. Emile Zola, containing the following attacks?" [Here followed the passages upon which the indictment was based.]

Second—"Is M. Zola guilty of having provided M. Perreux and other editors with the means of committing this slander?"

The jury answered both these questions in the affirmative.

A large force of police was stationed this evening in the neighborhood of M. Zola's residence. Many persons called, but all were informed by the servants that M. Zola had not returned, but was dining in town.

Senator Joseph Fabre announces his intention to interpellate the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, in the Senate on the question whether the Chief of the General Staff has exercised an abuse of power over his subordinate.

ZOLA'S LABOR FOR DREYFUS.

His Accusations and Defiance Which Led to the Trial.

Emile Zola and Alphonse Perreux, managing editor of L'Aurore, were convicted according to Articles 29 and 30 of the law of July 29, 1881. M. Zola received the maximum sentence. Article 29 defines the charge of criminal libel against persons in authority; Article 30 furnishes the penalty. Article 30 reads as follows:

"Libel directed against the courts of justice, the tribunals, the army or the navy, executive officers, and the public administration shall be punished by from eight days to a year imprisonment or a fine of from 100f. to 3,000f., or both."

The championship of M. Zola in the cause of the disgraced and exiled ex-Captain of Artillery is only the story of a few months. M. Zola himself has repeated it many times to interviewers.

It was in November. Mme. Zola had gone on a visit to friends in Italy. The novelist had just finished correcting his last proof sheets of "Paris." He was practically alone in the great house at 21 bis, Rue de Bruxelles. He was troubled with insomnia. Having nothing definite on hand to do, he began to read the papers and to make a particular study of the Dreyfus case. He read the brochure on the subject published by Bernard Lazare. He thought there might have been a judiciary error. He called on M. Scheurer-Kestner, then Vice President of the Senate, and soon became convinced that there was one. It is alleged that Col. Picquart, who had been ordered to investigate certain charges that had been made against Commandant Esterhazy, obtained documents proving conclusively that the Commandant was the real author of the Dreyfus bordereau. These documents, it is said, were communicated to M. Scheurer-Kestner and to M. Zola.

Mathieu Dreyfus Accuses Esterhazy.

On Nov. 15 M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of ex-Capt. Dreyfus, accused Esterhazy to the Minister of War of being the author of the bordereau. The public was apprised of this fact by a letter printed in Le Temps and signed Scheurer-Kestner.

Commandant Esterhazy denied the charge and demanded an inquiry by court-martial. The trial took place Jan. 10 and 11, 1898, and Esterhazy was acquitted of the charge of having written the bordereau. But he confessed to having written certain letters which were published in Le Figaro of Nov. 28—letters insulting to France and the army.

Just three days before, on Nov. 25, an important event had taken place. The Figaro of that date contained a letter from the pen of Emile Zola explaining and defending the course of M. Scheurer-Kestner in attempting to establish justice and intimating in strong terms that, even if Dreyfus were guilty, he had certainly been illegally condemned. This letter brought forth a storm of abuse, and the defenders of Dreyfus were accused of belonging to a syndicate which was to spend infinite wealth to secure the freedom of the exile or a revision of his trial.

Le Figaro of Dec. 1 contained another letter from M. Zola entitled "Le Syndicat," in which the novelist defended the position of the Dreyfus faction.

Col. Picquart Arrested.

The day after the case against Commandant Esterhazy was dismissed, Col. Picquart was arrested charged with having exceeded his authority, and Parisians thought they had heard the last of the Dreyfus case. They were mistaken.

L'Aurore of Jan. 13 contained a letter addressed to President Faure entitled, "J'accuse!—"; it was signed Emile Zola. In it the novelist declared the innocence of Dreyfus, and made grave accusations against ex-Minister of War Mercier, Minister of War Billot, and officers of the general staff who had convicted Dreyfus and released Esterhazy "by order." "My burning protest is but the cry of my soul," M. Zola wrote. "Let them dare drag me into the Assizes, and let an inquiry be made in the full light of day. I await them."

The Government accepted M. Zola's challenge on his last charge only. And his trial for criminal libel began Feb. 7. The conviction was a foregone conclusion from the first. The President of the Assizes, M. Albert Delegorgue, excluded the evidence by which M. Zola's counsel, Maître Labori, had hoped to prove justification.

M. Delegorgue is nearly seventy years old. Since 1889 he was been a Counselor of the Court of Appeal in Paris. His career has been most honorable.

The jury was made up as follows: Three shopkeepers, two publicans or wine dealers, one person living on invested capital, one printer, one insurance agent, one engineer, one notary, one bank official, and one organist.

LONDON PRESS PRAISES ZOLA.

The Daily News Says the Jury Yielded to Military Dictation.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The editorials in the morning papers, based on the special dispatches from Paris, pay a unanimous tribute to M. Zola's splendid courage and public spirit when fighting against the heaviest odds.

The Daily News, in commenting upon the sentence, which it characterizes as "savage and brutal," says it is a condemnation not only of Zola, but of the republic itself, adding: "The jury yielded to the military dictation which now overrides law, and France is virtually in the hands of a military government."

The Times says:

"The sentence is an appalling outcome of the whole affair, which must cause the profoundest misgivings among all Frenchmen capable of serious reflection."

Accounts are conflicting as to the course M. Zola will take. The Times understands that he will appeal. The Daily News hears that he will not, which is more likely to be correct.

He can remain at liberty for three days, during which he may decide whether to appeal to the Court of Cassation, an appeal which can only be taken on the ground of irregularities of procedure. If these were proved it would justify an annulment of the trial.

Should an appeal be taken it would not come on before the Court of Cassation until after the next general elections, when it is probable that a new Ministry will be in power.

GERMANY HAS TEN BORDEREAUX.

Brussels Soir Says She Will Publish One to Reveal the Traitor.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The Soir publishes a sensational statement to the effect that the German Government possesses ten bordereaux written in the same handwriting as that attributed to Dreyfus, and intends speedily to publish one, which will reveal the real traitor.

The statement is discredited.

ELEVEN DROWNED OFF NORFOLK.

Two English Government Cutters Capsize in a Gale.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Two Government cutters have been capsized in a gale off Wells, Norfolk, drowning eleven persons.

An Orchestra at Your Disposal.
Its equal in a music box, playing any tune. BRELL, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.) Pianos, &c.—Adv.

THE MAINE DISASTER

Nothing Conclusive Yet as to the Cause of the Destruction of the Battleship.

BELIEF GROWS THAT IT WAS NOT DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Expectation in Washington that Serious Action Will Follow the Investigation.

Considered Probable This Country Will Demand and Exact a Large Indemnity from Spain.

As bits of news are gathered and the discoveries of the divers at work on the Maine are discussed in Havana the belief that the Maine was destroyed by a mine which was laid and fired by Spanish hands is hardening among Americans there, and their feeling is that when the American people are convinced that their sailors were victims of treachery no power can avert war.

A prominent American official in Havana is quoted as saying that the war would probably be finished without a shot being fired, as Havana could not endure a blockade of three days without starvation, and the business men there would resist any attempt of their Government to endure a bombardment. The same official, however, advises patient waiting for clear and full proof.

The divers were at work all day on the wreck. It is reported they found twenty bodies, but were able to bring up only three of them on account of the mass of wreckage on which the bodies are held. The bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt have not been recovered.

Consul General Lee denies emphatically the report circulated in this country that he proposes to go to Key West to meet Senator Proctor. There is no evidence that he has any intention of leaving his post.

It is understood, however, that the Consul General has advised Americans in Havana that if they are able to leave the island it might be well for them to cross over to this country. It is assumed that this advice is based on the expectation that the investigation of the Maine disaster may be followed by serious action by the United States.

This expectation prevails in the departments in Washington and in Congress. It is based on the belief that the Court of Inquiry will find that the Maine was destroyed by a mine of the existence of which the Spanish Government was aware when the Maine's anchorage was assigned to her. It is considered probable in Washington that if the finding shall be to that effect the Administration will call on Spain to pay a large indemnity.

There seems to be no doubt that the Administration is preparing for war, although it may hope to get out of the present situation without a resort to hostile action.

INDICATIONS OF TREACHERY.

Americans in Havana Expect Proof of Spanish Agency and a Resulting Bloodless War.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The situation here this afternoon, which may be changed at any moment by fresh discoveries, may be summed up as follows:

The divers having discovered cases of brown hexagonal powder for the ten-inch guns unexploded, and believing also that others unexploded will be found in the ten-inch magazine on the starboard side forward, the conviction grows that this magazine did not blow up. If this be so, and many have insisted from the first that it is, the further conviction is forced that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from the outside on the port bow.

As previously wired, the main portion of the wreck, as seen from above and noted from below, was blown to starboard.

Suspect Young Spanish Officers.

The highest American officials here are confident that Gen. Blanco and the other high Spanish officials had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of the conception or execution of a plot to blow up the Maine, if such a plot existed; but they believe the junior Spanish officers, who from the nature of things are more conversant with modern explosives than their elders and superiors, were at the bottom of the disaster, if there were any outside agency.

It is pointed out that it would not be impossible to plant a mine of wet and dry guncotton near where a foreign war vessel was directed to anchor, such a mine communicating with an electric battery on shore.

It is regarded as an interesting point that the Maine, for the first time during her stay in the harbor, lay at the particular spot where she was at the time of the catastrophe; and it is said, though not officially verified, that the Maine was the first foreign war vessel moored to this particular buoy since the troubles in Cuba grew acute.

All stories of lack of discipline on the Maine are without a shadow of truth. On the contrary, Capt. Sigsbee was complained of by some for the rigidity of his rules and the strictness with which he enforced them. Moreover, the Maine has been in commission for years and never had a serious accident until anchored in this sheltered harbor.

Havana Would Surrender.

In reply to a question put by this correspondent to a high American official as to what the outcome would be if it were proved that the disaster was due to an outside agency, the official in question said:

"Sir, the American people could not be restrained. I mean war. Still, I doubt whether it would be necessary to fire a shot. Admiral Sicard could anchor the Iowa, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the New York outside Havana harbor to prevent the ingress of the food supplies without which the city could not exist a fortnight. Cuba is a waste of ashes and desolation. Even the hotels and cafés here in Havana live from hand to mouth, on supplies brought from the United States.

"If Admiral Sicard demanded the surrender of Havana, giving twenty-four hours for the removal of the women and children, surrender would follow. The forts are old structures and could be demolished by a six-pounder.

"Such new guns as have been mounted are short of ammunition and have never been tried. If Gen. Blanco should decline to surrender, the Spanish merchants here, who represent 80 per cent. of the property and pay 75 per cent. of the taxes of the island, would compel him to accede to Admiral Sicard's terms. As for the volunteers, the men are for the most part the employes of these merchants, and the volunteer officers are largely their sons or their junior partners.

Wait for the Proof.

"It is well to look these things in the face. At the same time it is well for the Americans to restrain themselves until there is some proof of an outside agency of explosion. We can afford to wait a little longer, seeing that we have waited so long.

"We could not wait after it had once been proved that the Maine disaster was the result of a dastardly plot. Spanish officers from the old country hold to the unaccountable belief that their arms would overcome us in a few weeks; but the Cuban merchants have no such delusion, and they would control the situation. Hence I believe that no shot from a big American gun will be necessary."

A Naval Officer's Advice.

These sentiments fairly represent those of the best-informed Americans here. Any moment, however, may chronicle discoveries at the wreck that would change all this.

A member of the court of inquiry who conversed with this correspondent to-day strongly deprecated any premature expression or evidence of resentment on the part of the people of the United States until it was proved that the disaster resulted from some other cause than accident, carelessness, or the visitatioin of Providence. Certainly the members of the court of inquiry, cool, experienced, and judicial, will not lose their heads.

One thing seems certain. If the Maine were blown up by an outside agency, the agent was a mine and not a torpedo, as no torpedo known could have produced such tremendous results.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

May Continue Work in Key West—Arrival of the Right Arm—Operations of Divers.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The United States Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine to-day examined, during the morning session, Dr. Honeberger, Paymaster Ray, and Chief Engineer Howell of the Maine. Several witnesses were examined at the afternoon session, but their names are not given.

Capt. Sampson, President of the court, visited the wreck, as usual. He says he has no idea how long the court will be in session here. That depends on the testimony, and new developments requiring further investigation or leading into new channels may come at any time. He added that sooner or later every survivor of the Maine will be examined by the court. This statement causes the belief that sessions will be continued at Key West.

Capt. Sampson will give no further information, adhering rigidly to the rule requiring silence until the full testimony has developed the facts.

It is reported, however, that the officers of the court of inquiry during their inspection of the wreck to-day discovered that the armor plates projecting from the water forward near the bow were from the bottom of the ship. There is a good deal of speculation as to what caused them, many contending that the position of the plates shows that the big magazine forward did not explode. The divers, it is believed by many, will find very little of the structure of the ship forward of the ten-inch turret.

The Right Arm in the Harbor.

The wrecking tug Right Arm, which will be used by the contractors who will work on the wreck, arrived here this morning. She is moored about 200 yards from the poop of the Maine. While she looks powerful enough to move a mountain, it is reported that because of the haste with which she was started for this port she lacks some of the apparatus that will be needed to do her work here. Capt. McGee, who is in command of her, has reported to Capt. Sigsbee, as ordered by the Navy Department, and will act under his instructions. It is not yet known what these will be. It is possible she may be replaced immediately by tugs from New York and Boston, which are better equipped for the work to be done, and able to lift the top from the turret and hoist the big guns.

A strong wind to-day made the harbor rough, and increased the obstacles in the way of the divers as the electric lights are worked from a battery on the lighthouse tender Mangrove, 200 yards distant. The weather is much cooler and a norther is threatened.

Why the Divers Are Slow.

Criticisms on the slowness with which the divers work are met by calling attention to the fact that it is not easy to get about in a battleship when she is afloat and at her best, and that the difficulty is vastly increased when she is under water, much of her is a mass of tangled, heavy wreckage, and she is explored by divers who must maintain their communication with the surface.

Officers' Bodies Not Found.

The bodies of Lieut. Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, the two lost officers, have not yet been found. The divers have reached Lieut. Jenkins's room, but it was known that he was not in there. Thus far the sharks have given no trouble, but the vultures have left scarcely anything but skeletons of three men whose bodies were entangled in wreckage very near the surface of the water. Those bodies were not noticed until the birds had completed their ghastly work. On one of the hands Chaplain Chidwick found a deeply chased gold ring, which he will keep for identification.

Up to last night 158 bodies of the crew of the battleship had been buried, all with religious services. It is reported that twenty more bodies, probably those of firemen, were to-day found under the hatch leading to the fire room, but that only three could be brought out through the mass of chains and wreckage. The Olivette may this afternoon take to Key West two bodies of victims whose names cannot be learned.

First Mails from Home.

The wounded are doing well except Frederick C. Holzer, who is slightly worse. The survivors here to-day received their first mail advices from home since the disaster, and all were busy during the forenoon preparing mail for the steamer that sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Newspapers from the United States are being eagerly read, as they are the first the men here have seen. Chaplain Chidwick to-day rceived a communication from Mrs. J. P. Kean of 603 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, praying for news of her son, Edward F. Kean. It seems certain that he is among the lost.

The Chaplain says eighty-five or eighty-six men remain unaccounted for, and five have died in the hospital. Of the missing, many were probably blown to pieces, and not even parts of their bodies may be recovered. It is very doubtful if any considerable number of the bodies hereafter recovered can be identified.

A large quantity of clothing taken from the wreck will be given to the reconcentrados after it has been disinfected.

Capt. Sigsbee is much pained by the comments on his conduct while the Maine was afloat, printed in some of the newspapers here. While these sheets are not of the best class, the Captain has been so punctiliously courteous to all, and is apparently so popular, that he is surprised that any of the local newspapers should do him injustice.

The arrivals from the United States on the Olivette included several additional American newspaper correspondents. The steamer's passenger list on her outward trip was larger than usual.

The Southwestern Limited.
A fast limited train to St. Louis and Cincinnati without an excess fare, via New York Central-Lake Shore and Big Four route. Most comfortable train; leaves Grand Central Station—centre of hotel district—every day at 1:00 P. M.—Adv.

WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Belief Gaining Ground in Departments that the Maine Was Not Lost by an Internal Accident.

BLOWN UP FROM THE OUTSIDE

Indications that If This Theory Shall Be Established the Administration Will Insist Promptly on Reparation by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Every new scrap of information from Havana about the appearance of the wreck of the Maine, and each smallest expression of opinion from officers and others at Havana, bearing on the cause of the destruction of the battleship, is seized with increasing avidity at the Navy and State Departments. At the Navy Department the interest is a little more eager than at the diplomatic end of the building, but even in the Department of State there is indication that the theory of an accident on board the Maine, supported by both departments at the first report, is being dropped and displaced by one the adoption of which officially is likely to lead to serious action.

There is no doubt that Capt. Sigsbee has pursued the proper course to enable the United States to obtain the evidence, if it is possible to find it in the wreck, that it could not have been caused by accident. When that is determined, it is the belief of naval men at the Navy Department that the Administration will find a way to fix the blame and speedily secure reparation for the injury committed by works which the naval men say could not have existed without the permission and knowledge of the Spanish Government.

Hold Spain Responsible.

There is no doubt the internal accident theory is being abandoned. The general feeling among naval men was voiced today at the Navy Department by an officer whose name, of course, cannot be given, when he said he confidently believed the result of the inquiry of the Sampson board would be the conclusion that the injury to the Maine was from the exterior. If it was from the exterior, it must be from works constructed by the Spanish Government and kept there with Spanish knowledge of the danger to which the Maine was exposed when she was guided by the Port Captain to her anchorage.

"We shall not," said this officer, "need a great deal of correspondence upon this subject after a discovery. It need not be necessary to ask Congress to declare war against Spain, and to give Spain time to prepare for war upon us.

Indemnity of $10,000,000.

"We ought to send word to Madrid and to Havana that through the operation of a submarine mine or a torpedo exploded under a ship of war of a friendly nation, that nation has suffered the loss of a ship worth $5,000,000 and of men whose lives are valued by the United States at $5,000,000 more.

"We ought to say to Spain right away that we propose to collect this indemnity which we have demanded at once, and if it is not turned over to our Minister at Madrid or to our commander at Havana at the time, say, forty-eight or seventy-two hours after it is made, we shall go to Havana and collect it or reduce the city to a ruin.

"My impression is that the indemnity would be collected without a shot, although I would prefer that there should be some shooting to find out whether the Spaniards are as capable of killing men in conflict as they are of murdering them in their beds at night, when they have no opportunity to defend themselves."

There is so much of this sort of feeling and talk in the navy that it cannot be overlooked without misleading those who do not have means of ascertaining the sentiment and feeling here.

State Department Anxious.

And at the Department of State, where Judge Day continues to keep control of business, notwithstanding the return of Mr. Sherman to his desk, some concern is manifested that hitherto has not been apparent. The report that Gen. Lee was to abandon Havana, and had advised all other Americans to leave, was denied promptly, but it speedily came out by patching hints together, that the Consul General had given the impression that the time was approaching when it would be advisable for all who could do so without sacrificing their business interests to return to their homes.

State Department indications go a little further even than that. Persons who conversed to-day with the Assistant Secretary found him of an inquiring turn of mind. He desired to know what would be thought of the President if he should do this or that, suggesting some of the recommendations that have been broached here.

Soundings for the President.

As the President relies more upon Judge Day than almost upon all the rest of his Cabinet in this matter, it at once was assumed by those who have gained some knowledge of Judge Day's methods that he was taking soundings for the President, and that the day was approaching when the President, if satisfied that the people would be with him, would resort to vigorous action, not only to repair a hostile action in the case of the Maine, but to make a demand that Spain cease pretending to subdue the insurgents and either permit them an opportunity to be free or admit that the only prospect of subjugation lies in the enforcement of the Weyler policy of extermination.

Congress and the Administration.

Persons in and out of the naval service who have heard suggested the plan for demanding and collecting large indemnity for the loss of the Maine are inclined to believe that the President would be sustained in that course, and that his promptness in proceeding in that way would be backed up, if need be, by Congressional action.

As for the chance of foreign intervention, the very recent instances are quoted of the British intervention at Corinto, and more recently of the German demonstration at Port-au-Prince to collect indemnity, to show that a demand in force would not constitute ground for foreign protestation.

Fleet Close By Havana.

The fleet of United States ships that are within a few hours' sail of Havana, it is considered by naval officers, would be powerful enough to compel Havana and Spain to yield to the Government demand. The alternative might be the reduction of the city to a ruin and the destruction of many lives of the soldiers kept in the city or near it for the pacification of the insurgents. The advantage of such prompt action, it is insisted by naval men, would be that Spain would not have time to bring up the naval force that otherwise would be available.

Feeling in the Cabinet.

As these suggestions are discussed at the departments and about the doors of the President's office, there occasionally is heard the comment that the Cabinet will not permit the President to resort to so sudden and vigorous a policy. Even friendly critics of the Administration say the President's Cabinet officers are so much like the President himself that they are not likely to urge a policy involving the use of force. It is even insisted that the President is the most venturesome man in his own official family, and that if there is any advice reaching him of a character likely to be accepted and shown in action, it will come from Assistant Secretary Day, and not from Secretaries Gage and Long. These, together with Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Gary, and Secretary Wilson, and even Attorney General Griggs, are believed to lean toward the pursuance of a policy that will avert war at any cost short of abject National humiliation.

MAKING READY FOR WAR.

The Navy Department Bound to be Prepared, Although Hostilities Are Not Actually Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Star tonight published an interview with a prominent New England member of Congress touching the Cuban situation, which, it is ascertained, is a quoted utterance, but of which the name of the author cannot be given. The man with whom the conversation was held had been in extended conference with Secretary Long at the Navy Department, and afterward had visited the White House before his talk with the reporter. He enjoys close confidence with Secretary Long.

"There is not the least doubt," said the Representative, "that the situation is grave. I do not mean to imply that the Government is expecting to be forced into a conflict with Spain from developments in the Harbor of Havana, but I do mean that every preparation is being made for a conflict. This preparation is a precaution, because there is a feeling that something is going to turn up. The Navy Department is making more preparation than the officials admit. The war vessels in remote places are being called closer home, so that they can be quickly placed. The four monitors are being made ready, and there is a great deal of activity under the surface.

"I am in a position to say also that opinion at the Navy Department is again undergoing a change. The accident theory of many of the influential officials of that department has been knocked out and has been replaced by the belief that a torpedo caused the wrecking of the Maine. These officials do not believe that the Spanish Government caused the explosion of the torpedo, but they do believe that the officials at Havana allowed the Maine to be placed over a mine without giving the officers warning that it was there, and that this mine was sprung in some way. This is where the responsibility of the Spanish Government will come in. It is now coming forcibly to the minds of navy officials that the Spanish authorities have never disclaimed the existence of a mine in the harbor or the fact that the Maine was not stationed near a destructive portion of this mine. It begins to look as if the first explosion was caused by the torpedo and the second by the explosion of one of the magazines. If this was true, the internal explosion probably shattered most of the evidence of an external explosion.

"I want to repeat that I do not think the Administration is making ready for war under the belief that it is sure to come, but it is taking every cautious step necessary to be ready. I know that the Navy Department has made a comparison of the strength of the navies of the two countries, and is satisfied of our ability to whip Spain."

SICARD'S SQUADRON CONCENTRATING

Five Warships on Their Way to Join the Other Vessels at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The battleship Texas and the gunboat Nashville left Galveston, Texas, to-day for Key West, where they will rejoin the other vessels of Admiral Sicard's squadron at that point. No orders for this movement were sent by the Navy Department, as it is stated that it is in accordance with the orders given several weeks ago, by which the two ships were directed to remain at Galveston from the 17th to the 23d inst., to participate in the Mardi Gras celebration there, and then return to Key West on the latter date. This was before the Maine disaster, so that the present movement is said to have no possible significance on the recent occurrence.

The two ships will now resume their part in the squadron evolutions, according to the original programme, unless detached. The Nashville has been thought of in connection with the determination to send another ship to Havana when the present excitement has calmed, the choice lying between the Nashville and Montgomery. No determination, however, has yet been reached on that point.

Simultaneously with the departure of the Texas and Nashville from Galveston for Key West, the Marblehead left New Orleans and the Detroit started from Mobile for Key West. These movements are also a part of the orders given early this month, before the Maine disaster. The Montgomery is also due at Key West, having left San Domingo for Key West on the 18th.

The result will be to bring together again the large number of vessels under Admiral Sicard at Key West and the immediate vicinity. There will be the New York, now at Tortugas; the Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Iowa, Marblehead, Detroit, Nashville, Montgomery, Ericsson, and Cushing. The torpedo boats Porter and Dupont are in dry dock at Mobile, and are not expected to be ready to go to Key West for several days. The Brooklyn is also cruising in the West Indies. At present she is en route from St. Thomas to Vera Cruz.

SURMISES IN WASHINGTON.

Conclusions Drawn from Tidings Received from Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The arrival of mail in Washington from Key West this afternoon, bringing several private letters from naval officers lately attached to the Maine, caused a wave of excitement to run over the departments and the Capitol, for there were all sorts of rumors as to the contents of these letters, very few of which rumors, in point of fact, had any sound basis. The only feature, so far as could be discovered, of real importance as throwing any light on the cause of the explosion contained in the letters was the statement that only the two after boilers in the after boiler space of the eight boilers of the Maine were under steam at the time of the explosion. This fact disposed of the theory that an exploding boiler had caused the wreck. The experts all say that by no possibility could an explosion of the after boilers have wrecked the fore part of the Maine and left the after part almost unharmed.

Much interest was aroused by the following telegram from Admiral Sicard:

Key West, Feb. 23.

Long, Secretary Navy:

Right Arm arrived at Havana this morning. Capt. McGee seems to be an experienced man, who will be able to give good advice. Capt. Sampson wires me that the condition of the wreck is such as to require the most powerful appliances the Government can secure. The court recommends a contract with the best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift ship without delay. Forward half completely destroyed, after half apparently intact except in minor matters. SICARD.

Various interpretations were put on the expression "forward half completely destroyed." This was regarded as a partial confirmation of the theory that the forward magazine had exploded, as that is one of the most important portions of the forward half of the ship. At the same time, it was held by some naval authorities that the destruction of the forward half of the ship did not necessarily mean that the forward magazine had exploded, as this might be still intact, although a part of the general wreckage. In the absence of an explicit statement as to the forward magazine, there was a disposition not to accept the implied statement as to its destruction.

Capt. Sampson's recommendation that a contract be made with the best equipped wrecking company to remove material and lift the ship without delay was in line with the action already taken in closing a contract with the two largest wrecking concerns in the country by which their combined facilities will be at the service of the Government. The contract contains a clause binding the wreckers to use their utmost efforts to expedite the work, so that the department feels that everything has been done to carry out the views expressed by Capt. Sampson.

A clause of the contract itemizes the amounts to be paid for each branch of wrecking work, viz.: Wrecking tug Underwriter, $150 per day; wrecking steamer Jones, $200; lighter Seymour, $75; derrick Chief, $75; barge Lone Star, $50; wrecking tug Right Arm, $200; wrecking master, $15; wreckers, $4.50 each; divers, $30 each.

Evidently the President of the Court of Inquiry is fearful of the effect upon the public of ill-judged attempts to account for the destruction of the Maine, for this afternoon he telegraphed Secretary Long, doubtless having in mind certain publications of this morning, as follows:

"Havana, Feb. 23.

"Any reported interview with divers untrue. Every precaution has been taken. Officer always present."

The officers here are still thinking of Capt. Sigsbee's request of yesterday to be furnished with the plans of the Maine's section through the magazines and coal bunker pockets. The reference to the latter is particularly interesting, and leads to a desire to be informed on the exact quantity and quality of the coal supply at the time of the explosion. It is said that these pocket bunkers are rarely emptied, being designed as much for the protection of the ship against gun shots as for capacity to hold coal. One expert said that these bunkers, in his own experience, had not been emptied in months. All of this has to do with the spontaneous combustion theory, as the bunkers abut on the magazines, and might have set off even the safe brown powder if the latter was exposed to a degree of heat above 600 degrees for some time. The request, besides, may show that Capt. Sigsbee is not yet satisfied as to the cause of the explosion, notwithstanding the expressions that have been attributed to him by unauthorized persons.

One private letter received here to-day, in speaking of the disaster, says it was all over in five minutes. The writer was ashore and heard the noise. He hastily took a boat and started for the Maine, arriving there in about twenty-five minutes. Then all was quiet and smooth, and, in fact, as he said, in five minutes after the blast the Maine was in about her present condition.

A formal order was made out this afternoon for Lieut. Commander Wainwright to take station at Havana and look after the Government's interests while the work of wrecking the Maine progresses. It has been arranged that he shall be subsisted on board one of the wrecking steamers.

GEN. ROE LAUGHS AT WAR TALK.

Says Military Men Are in Albany on Account of Gov. Black's Reception.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the First Division, National Guard of New York State, said tonight while laughing heartily over the report that he had ordered the National Guard to be in readiness in anticipation of war with Spain:

"The stories are the purest kind of fabrication, and invented without even a shadow to base them on. I have not received a word of advice or request for information from the Government at Washington. The fact is, that Washington knows all about our National Guard, having a representative in the Adjutant General's office at all times. Those who want to write on military topics should better inform themselves. I am not able to issue orders commanding the Guard to do anything. All orders must come from Gov. Black, who is Commander in Chief, and must come through the Adjutant General. If the troops were put in the field, then I would take command."

Referring to the statement that Commander Miller of the Naval Reserve had been sent for on a hurry call, he said:

"All the commanders and prominent military men in the Guard came here last night to attend the reception given by the Governor. We have had no conferences except over the proposed reorganization scheme. I am remaining here because I am one of the Board of Examiners to examine the new members of my staff. I will be in New York on Friday."

At the Adjutant General's office, when asked if armorers of regimental quarters had been ordered to day and night duty, Assistant Adjutant General Phisterer said: "It is the purest kind of nonsense. This department has not issued an order of any kind, oral or otherwise, and no information leading to any such suspicion has come from this office."

ACTIVITY AT FORT THOMAS.

Troops Supplied with Ammunition—Ohio Guard Wants Recruits.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—There has been much activity at Fort Thomas, in Kentucky, for some days. The troops are under special discipline, with extra drilling. Col. Cochrane, the Commandant, and other officers refuse to talk.

To-day the troops were supplied with 150 rounds of ammunition each. Battery B of the Ohio National Guards, under command of Capt. Herman, to-day advertised for recruits.

SENATOR HANNA TALKS PEACE.

He Thinks the Maine Explosion Was Due to an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Sensational reports having been circulated that Senator Hanna had expressed the belief that a conflict between the United States and Spain was imminent, the attention of the Senator was called to them. He emphatically denied them, saying:

"I do not believe there is anything in the Maine incident or in our relations with Spain regarding Cuba that will lead to war. I am firmly of the opinion that the explosion of the Maine was due to an accident, and I think that the naval court of inquiry will reach the same conclusion."

"And Congress will do nothing?"

"What is there for Congress to do? There is no information except a lot of sensational stories upon which to base all this talk of war. Even the Secretary of the Navy has no information, and as long as the President and the Secretary of the Navy and all the rest of the Cabinet keep cool and quiet, there is no need for the rest of us to get alarmed. No," said Senator Hanna, in conclusion, "I honestly and frankly do not see any reason for the excitement that is being created. There will be no war."

THE TERROR STILL AT NORFOLK.

Possibly She May Not Be Ordered to Come to New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The big double-turreted monitor Terror remains under orders to stay in Hampton Roads until further notice.

It is likely that she will be sent to take the place of the Maine in the North Atlantic squadron if not needed elsewhere immediately.

The officials are, however, loath to encumber the battleships and speedier craft with the Terror, as she might retard the execution of manoeuvres.

Rushing the Minneapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Imperative orders were issued to-day to the painters working on the cruiser Minneapolis, in dry dock at League Island, that they must finish her so that she can be floated at high tide to-morrow. The force of men has been enlarged; they worked until dusk to-night and will resume at daylight in the morning.

The navy yard was crowded to-day with men desiring to enlist, but the medical examination was too rigid for most of them, and only a few were accepted.

The Maine's Medical Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A reminder of the Maine disaster reached the Navy Department to-day in the shape of a water-stained and brine-flavored package inclosing the medical journal of the Maine. There is nothing in the book bearing upon the disaster, but it bears witness to the methodical habits of Surgeon Honeberger, the Maine's medical officer, for the record was brought up to the last moment before the wreck of the ship.

Maine Appropriation Signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day signed the resolution of Congress appropriating $200,000 for the work necessary for the recovery of the remains of the officers and men and property from the wreck of the Maine.

Bids for the Old Torpedo Ram Alarm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the Navy Department to-day proposals were opened for the purchase from the Government of the Alarm, designed by the late Admiral Porter as a torpedo ram. The Alarm was built at the New York Navy Yard in 1874 at a cost of $419,004. She was of 800 tons displacement, and was designed for a speed of ten knots. But the speed expected was never realized, the maneuvring powers of the boat were deficient, and she was a most uncomfortable and unwieldy craft. The highest bid was that of Henry A. Hitner's Sons of Philadelphia, of $2,905.

The Bomb in Jeff Davis's Desk.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

When the United States troops occupied Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865, Gen. Edward H. Ripley of Vermont, who was appointed Military Governor of the city, found in the desk of Jefferson Davis, in the house occupied by the Confederate President, a cast-iron bomb in the shape of a lump of coal. It was evidently cast from a good-sized piece of coal, was coated with coal tar and coal dust, and could hardly be distinguished, when handled, from a lump of coal. It was hollow and would hold powder enough to make a heavy explosion. Army authorities have never doubted that the otherwise unexplained blowing up of a steam vessel loaded with ammunition, at City Point, was the work of a bomb of this kind which had been dropped into a pile of coal and shovelled into the furnace of the steamer, and similar bombs probably occasioned similar catastrophes during the war.

EULATE ADMIRES NEW YORK

High Buildings, Brooklyn Bridge, and American Women Impress the Vizcaya's Captain.

QUIET DAY ON THE CRUISER

Taking on Coal and Provisions—The Length of Her Stay Here Uncertain—A Floating Barrel Excites Curiosity.

For the first time since the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya arrived at this port the sun appeared and the weather was clear yesterday. Not only did the officers of the ship take advantage of the good weather, but the wharves and shores of Staten Island were crowded with people who came from all parts of the surrounding country to see the warship. Several of the officers came to the city and visited the more important buildings and the points of interest. They were escorted about the city by a young man from Consul General Baldasano's office. The guard boats stationed about the ship by the naval and police authorities kept a steady watch, and only those boats that had any business with the Vizcaya were allowed near her.

The crew of the cruiser were called to quarters shortly after 5 A. M., and were put to work stowing away the coal supply, which was taken aboard Tuesday. Two barges were made fast to the vessel yesterday with more coal. It is expected that it will take the crew all of to-day to finish coaling. Great care is being taken in putting the coal on board. Every basketful is inspected by the officers before it is put in the bunkers. A supply of fresh provisions was taken on board in the afternoon.

The police boat Patrol arrived at 4 P. M. and the men who had been on duty up to that time were relieved. Lieut. Parker, United States Navy, Supervisor of the Port, arrived at Tompkinsville early in the day. He had a long conference with Lieut. Dougherty, who is in charge of the patrol from the navy yard. The guard boats, which consisted of three steam launches, were increased to five. No reason was given for this.

The report that Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya had received orders to coal his vessel in haste was denied on the ship. From what could be learned from the officers, the Vizcaya will, in all probability, remain here until the end of the week or until the monitor Terror arrives from Norfolk, Va.

A number of reporters were allowed on board the Vizcaya yesterday. They were received by Capt. Eulate and escorted to his quarters. He said that he expected to finish coaling and taking on stores to-day, but did not know when he would sail. Lieut. Ristori speaks English fluently, and acted as interpreter for Capt. Eulate.

"Have you finished coaling yet, Captain?" he was asked.

"No; not quite," he replied, adding, with a smile, "But I know what you mean. We are not afraid that Americans will play any jokes on us or put bombs in the coal. We have full confidence in your honor."

When asked if he had enjoyed his visit, Capt. Eulate said: "This is the first time I have been in New York, and to-day I had the first opportunity to see its beauties. Your harbor is admirably situated and surrounded by beautiful scenery. I am much impressed by the tall buildings of the city, and the energy of the people. They seem to have no time to waste. They are continually going. I have visited many of the Continental cities, but they have no buildings in size or beauty to equal those in New York. The bridge is wonderful. As for the American women, they are the most beautiful I have ever seen."

He closed by saying that no definite plans had been made regarding the cruise of the Vizcaya after she left this port.

Flag Lieut. Aaron Ward of Admiral Bunce's personal staff, went from the navy yard to the Vizcaya on the Admiral's launch Undine. He conveyed the thanks of the Navy Department to Capt. Eulate for having dressed his ship in honor of Washington's Birthday. He remained on board of the vessel about ten minutes. There will be no more official visits between the officers attached to the ship and those at the navy yard.

The only incident that happened yesterday to mar the quiet about the warship occurred shortly after noon. When the men of the Vizcaya were coaling ship a barrel with a red disk fastened to it floated alongside the vessel. It was painted red, with the seams heavily coated with coal tar. Several of the men saw it and it was hoisted on board and carefully examined. It was found to contain several grate bars that were used as ballast.

The barrel is supposed to have been one used by the sailors and marines of the United States Navy as a target. It is not known how it happened to get into the bay or where it came from.

DOUBLE WEDDING PREVENTED.

The Maine Disaster Ends Sadly a Romantic Story of Lovers' Quarrels and Reconciliations.

A sad story connected with the sinking of the Maine has come to light. Two young men, close friends, who left their homes three years ago, each in a moment of anger over a lovers' quarrel, found themselves in course of time on the same battleship. The misunderstandings with their sweethearts were cleared up, and a double wedding was planned on their return. Each would have received his discharge from the navy in a few months. The two young men are probably among the unidentified dead of the Maine.

John H. Fox of 233 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, was a sturdy young fellow of twenty-two years. He was over 6 feet in height, broad-shouldered, and muscular. His father is a well-to-do wholesale fish dealer in Fulton Market, and three years ago the young man was in his employ. Young Fox was engaged to be married to Miss Jennie Moore, the daughter of a prosperous baker in Myrtle Avenue. John Kelly of 97 Sanford Street was his intimate friend, and was a furrier by trade. His sweetheart was Miss Lizzie McShane of 97 Spencer Street.

Both young men disappeared about the same time, and for a month or two their friends heard nothing from them. They then wrote that they had enlisted in the navy. Fox went under the name of James H. Mason. Letters continued to come, and whatever pique there was prior to their disappearance melted away. Presently a letter came announcing that both Fox and Kelly had been selected as members of the crew of the Maine.

As the time drew near for their discharge preparations for a double wedding were made. Both girls were looking forward eagerly to the time when their jack tars would come back to them, when the news of the disaster to the Maine was flashed over the wires. Since then not a word has been received from either Fox or Kelly. The two girls, as well as the relatives and friends of the young sailors, have exhausted every means of getting intelligence without avail.

WATCHES FOR HER DEAD BROTHER

He Was a Sailor on the Maine and She Gazes All Day at the Vizcaya.

Henry Brinkman, twenty-two years old, of Tompkinsville, S. I., was one of the sailors who lost his life on the Maine. He had only two days more to serve to complete his enlistment and receive his discharge. Before entering the navy he lived with his sister, Wilhelmina, seventeen years old, in Tompkinsville, S. I. She received a letter from her brother, dated at Havana, a few days before the accident, in which he stated that he would be glad when he got away from Havana, as the men on the Maine were afraid that the Spanish would play some trick on them and blow the vessel up.

Since the disaster and her brother's death she has been inconsolable. She lives with Mrs. Julius Meyers, at 11 Anetta Street, Tompkinsville. The house is situated near the wharf overlooking the bay and directly opposite where the Vizcaya is anchored. The girl sits by the window all day long gazing at the big black warship, and asks that her brother be brought back to her. It is thought that she may lose her mind, and she is being closely watched. She believes that the warship caused the death of her brother.

WAR NEWS FROM BROOKLYN.

Little Hughes Learns the Facts of the Destruction of the Maine.

When F. W. Hughes reached his home in Brooklyn, last night, he was greeted by his three-year-old son with an exultant shout: "I know all about it. They blew her up."

"Who blew whose up?" he asked.

"The Spanish blew up the Maine."

Mr. Hughes showed the great interest he felt in the solution of the problem that is agitating the Nation, and inquired: "How do you know?"

"The newsman told me," retorted the youngster, with a that-settles-it air.

Mr. Hughes promptly gave the boy a quarter. He had been trying for some days to discover where the afternoon newspapers obtained the data from which they constructed their "war extras," and he considered the information worth the money.

THE CUBAN FLAG UP AGAIN.

High School Boys Try to Get It When It Is Taken Down.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Cuban flag, which was nailed to the flagpole of the Livingston Avenue High School Monday night, was torn down this afternoon, and a lively struggle between high school pupils and the men who had the flag taken down resulted.

The flag was the second one which had been raised over the high school. Last week a Cuban flag was run up beneath the Stars and Stripes, which floated at half mast for the Maine victims. The Cuban flag was taken down by Banks, the janitor, on orders from members of the Board of Education. The American flag waved alone until some time Monday night, when some one climbed the pole with another Cuban flag. This one was nailed to the staff, and it staid there throughout Washington's Birthday. Again the flag was ordered down, and Banks asked George Rule, a carpenter, to do the work. Rule secured the services of Frank Harding, a telephone lineman. Harding climbed the pole and secured the two flags. When he reached the ground, a body of students of the school beset him, and only with the assistance of Banks was he able to keep the flags. Thomas Armstrong and Harry Oliver, two of the boys, say that the Cuban flag is their property, but they don't know how it was placed on the pole. The board will try to find out who did the mischief and exact settlement for the expense of taking the flag down and for the cut halyards.

ACTION BY THE ALDERMEN.

The Board Adopts Resolutions on the Maine Disaster.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions of mourning over the disaster to the Maine and adjourned without transacting any department business. Several sets of resolutions were offered, and there was some discussion as to which was the most fitting. The following, presented by Alderman Scott, was selected:

Whereas, The entire American Nation has heard with profound grief of the deplorable destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana; and

Whereas, The demolition of the magnificent war vessel has carried sadness to hundreds of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land, more particularly to those within the area of the Greater City of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Aldermen, sincerely deplore the sudden and terrible deaths which overtook the officers and members of the crew of the Maine, and we extend to their surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

It was decided to send copies of the resolution and of the notice of the adjournment of the board to the Secretary of the Navy.

INSPECTING THE 7TH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment was inspected last night in heavy marching order. This is rather unusual for this time of the year. The men were dressed as they would appear if they were going to the front. They wore fatigue uniforms, heavy leggins, packs, overcoats, rolled and strapped to the packs; blankets rolled in pouches, mess kits, and canteens. The full regiment was present, with Col. Appleton in command.

Major Gen. Roe was present, and conducted a personal inspection of each man individually. Then Inspector General Hoffman and Col. Green inspected the men. This, too, is an unusual form of inspection. Each man brought his gun to port as the Major General faced him and opened the chambers of his rifle, while the Major General examined them closely. Then the Inspector General faced the men, and their ammunition cases were examined.

The mess accoutrements were inspected, each man placing his mess kit on the floor and opening it, so that all his cooking utensils might be seen. The kit contained a tin pan, a tin cup, knife, fork, and spoon. The inspection was a long and arduous one, and to the big crowd which was present became very monotonous. It was denied by several officers at the armory that any orders had been received which indicated any war activity. No one would discuss the singular features of the inspection, however.

The headquarters of the First Brigade, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, were dark last night. If orders of any kind had been received from Washington for any unusual activity in the National Guard here, the place would have been lighted up, and there would have been many signs of unwonted stir.

THE WRECKING STEAMER STARTS.

The Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company's steamer I. J. Merritt, with the barge Fred E. Sharp in tow, left the company's storehouse at Stapleton, S. I., last night on the way to Havana for the purpose of trying to raise the wreck of the Maine. Preparations for the departure of the vessels have been in progress since Tuesday. The wrecking crew of fifty men have been at work day and night arranging the apparatus and tackle to be used on the wreck. The last of it was stowed away on the barge yesterday afternoon. Five hundred tons of coal were put on board the steamer and the barge and provisions for three months were laid in. The two vessels were to start this morning, but a dispatch from the Navy Department caused the hurried departure last night. No time will be lost in getting to Havana. The trip will take seven days.

The heaviest apparatus owned by the wrecking company was got out, and after being tested was placed on board the barge. Heavy steel and hemp hawsers that were used in hauling the steamer St. Paul off the Jersey coast were taken along. Five divers employed by the wrecking company started with the expedition. Capt. Sharp said he did not believe they would have any trouble in raising the Maine, but could tell nothing definite about it until he had thoroughly examined the wreck. If needed, the giant derrick, capable of lifting 280 tons, will be sent to Havana.

Gen. Merritt's Tour of Inspection.

Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, United States Army, left the city yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection of the southern portion of his district. He stated before leaving that his present tour is simply the annual trip which the head of the department is required to make before September of each year, and was not undertaken as a result of the recent agitation in connection with the Maine disaster.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary over Lake Superior, increasing slightly in intensity, and has caused snow in the lake regions and the North Atlantic States. It has grown warmer in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and South Atlantic States, and it is colder in the Red River of the North and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Threatening weather and light snow may be expected in the lower lake region and Northern New England, clearing in the upper lake region, and generally fair elsewhere. It will probably be colder in the Middle and Lower Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	34	38
6 A. M.	34	32	38
9 A. M.	36	34	41
12 M.	44	38	45
4 P. M.	42	40	46
6 P. M.	40	38	42
9 P. M.	37	37	40
12 P. M.	35	34	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	35¾
Corresponding date 1897	37½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent. The maximum temperature was 41 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 32 at 6 A. M.

LEE WILL STAY IN HAVANA.

Not Coming to Confer with Proctor—Has Repeated No Warning to Americans to Leave.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Consul General Lee, who has received a number of dispatches to-day inquiring as to the accuracy of the report that he is arranging to go to Key West on the torpedo boat Cushing to meet Senator Proctor, says he has no present intention of doing so.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Assistant Secretary of State Day denied an interview attributed to him in which he was reported to have said that the Americans in Havana were in great danger, and that Gen. Lee had been quite right if he had advised them to leave the city.

"I have not had any intimation that Gen. Lee has given the Americans in Havana any such advice," said Secretary Day, "and I have not discussed the matter with any one."

Consul General Lee, in the course of a friendly talk in Havana with Americans, may have expressed the view that there are at present other places more desirable as resorts for persons who have no particular business there than Havana, but the State Department authorizes the announcement that it has not yet been advised that he has either officially or semi-officially delivered himself of any expression on the subject.

The Spanish Legation also discredits reports that Gen. Lee has given any such warning, as Mr. Du Bosc, the Chargé d'Affaires, said to-day that such complete quiet and harmony existed to-day at Havana that it was manifestly out of the question that any such warning had been given. It is also said at the department that no message has been conveyed to the owners of American vessels at New Orleans or elsewhere that it would not be safe for them to visit Cuban ports at this time.

SPANISH IN HAVANA ANXIOUS.

Maine Inquiry Seems to Show More and More It Was Not an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Evening Star to-day received the following from its staff correspondent in Havana:

"Inquiry into the Maine disaster progresses along definite lines. The results so far may be summed up in the statement that the probabilities that it was an accident seem to decrease with the progress of the investigation.

"The most intense anxiety is shown by the Spanish officials here, who are in constant communication with Madrid. They realize that their relations with the United States were never so much in danger of rupture as now. This is the general feeling.

"The commercial classes here are hopeful of American intervention on peaceful lines, but what they base their hopes on is unknown.

"The insurgents continue to win minor military successes. The autonomists are restless, and some of the leaders seem on the point of breaking away from the Government. Army officers continue to show an anti-American sentiment. They are apparently the only class that does not look for an early crisis."

ADMIRAL SICARD ILL.

He Would Be Unable to Go to Sea Just Now with His Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The noon mail brought to Secretary Long a letter from Admiral Sicard at Key West. The Admiral wrote that he had not yet recovered his health, and would be unable to go to sea with the squadron. He will remain on shore at his hotel in Key West and retain command of the squadron from that place, so long as it remains in harbor there, relinquishing it only when it becomes necessary for the vessels to go to sea as a squadron.

The Admiral had an attack of malarial fever, and secured leave of absence of two weeks from the department just before the explosion on the Maine. He got as far as Tampa, but returned immediately to his command, which for only one day he had left in the hands of Capt. Sampson.

Should the squadron be obliged to go to sea with the Admiral ill at Key West and the senior officer of the fleet, Capt. Sampson, engaged in the investigation at Havana, probably the command of the squadron would devolve upon Capt. Taylor, now commanding the battleship Massachusetts.

KILLED BY THE HAVANA BOMB.

Senor Poo Dies as a Result of Injuries Received in the Theatre.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Señor José Poo, the lawyer, who was wounded on Sunday by the explosion of a bomb at the Irijoa Theatre, during the progress of a masquerade ball, and whose leg was amputated some time later, died yesterday.

Those who were wounded at the time in the theatre are progressing favorably toward recovery.

QUININE FOR THE CUBANS.

A Consul General's Letter Telling of Its Good Effects.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday gave out a letter just received from the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, which says:

Your second supply of medicines has reached here, with practically no trouble from the Custom House, nor will there be any. All opposition to the distribution has vanished, and hosannas to the United States are freely sung.

The good effects of the quinine already distributed is so apparent that loud praises go up from the lips of everybody. The death rate dropped off one-fifth the first week, and the malaria is fast giving way.

I have a joint committee, appointed by the Governor and myself, to look after the business end of the work, and a committee of twenty women to do house-to-house work. Two of the leading physicians of the city have instructed the women in the use of quinine and the camphor and opium pills; other remedies are put entirely under physicians' control.

Unless money is abundant I would not advise that much money be spent for clothing, as the climate demands but little, and the conventionalities of society are very tolerant of defects in this line. Nevertheless, some linen or cotton clothing would be very acceptable.

ASH WEDNESDAY IN HAVANA.

Ashes of Forty Jesuits Gathered in a Tomb in the Cemetery of Columbus.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Ash Wednesday is passing very quietly. The churches were crowded with people and the ashes of forty Jesuit fathers, which had been collected, were buried in a tomb in the Cemetery of Columbus. Thousands of the best people were present at the ceremony.

Father José Palacio, President of the Jesuit College here, made an address, and the Provincial of all the Jesuits, Father Power, from the United States, was also present. These are the remains of Jesuits, which have been buried in different places within the past forty-four years.

GEN. ALTAMIRA DEAD.

Cuban General Masso Confers with Marshal Blanco.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Serrano Altamira, Governor of Fort Cabanas, died yesterday and was buried to-day.

Brig. Gen. Masso of the insurgent army had a conference with Capt. Gen. Blanco to-day.

Boiler Explosions in England.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The fifteenth annual report on the working of the Boiler Explosion acts, presented to the Secretary of the English Board of Trade, shows that during the year ending June 30, 1897, the total number of cases dealt with under the act was 80, and by these explosions 27 persons were killed and 75 injured. This represents a total of 102 persons killed and injured during the year, and exceeds the average (90.5) for the 15 years during which the act of 1882 has been in operation by about 12.7 per cent. The loss of life taken alone closely approximates to the average (28.6) for the same period. The causes of explosions show no important variation. Of the 80 cases dealt with, 28 were attributed to the defective condition of the boiler or of its fittings, 38 to defective design, workmanship, material, or construction, or to undue working pressure, and 12 to ignorance or neglect of the attendants. In 42 cases the boilers were under the inspection of some public association or were used in vessels provided with Board of Trade passenger certificates, but in many of these cases the explosions were not due to defects which existed when the last periodical inspection was made.

PROF. NORTON'S RETIREMENT.

He Says that He Leaves Harvard Simply Because of His Age.

From The Boston Journal.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, whose retirement from the Department of Fine Arts at Harvard University has been announced, was seen by a Journal reporter Friday. "There is nothing in particular for me to say," said Prof. Norton, who was found at his home, in Cambridge. "I will willingly answer any questions you may ask me, however.

"You know, perhaps, that I have reached my seventieth year, the age at which I deem it best to retire from active work as a professor in the university. The world in general considers this the proper time for retirement. Indeed, there is a sacred prescription to that effect, almost."

"And that is the only cause of your retirement?" asked The Journal reporter in some surprise, for Prof. Norton appears to be enjoying vigorous health and looks ten or fifteen years younger than his actual age.

"There is no other reason, I assure you," was the reply. "Your question recalls an incident to my mind which occurred when President Felton was in office and Prof. Walker, who was then sixty-six years of age, had tendered his resignation. 'Why do you retire now, right in the midst of your usefulness?' they asked him. 'There is absolutely no reason why you should leave us.'

"'Do you wish me to wait until there is a very apparent reason?' asked Prof. Walker," and Prof. Norton smiled significantly.

"You were the first to occupy this chair in the university, were you not?"

"Yes; the department was created particularly for me, I might say. When I returned from Europe about twenty-three years ago, after an extended visit there, the department was first inaugurated, and I was put at the head of it. I have therefore been the first and only one to hold the office. The department is entirely separate from the Professorship of Belles Lettres, with which some of the newspapers have confused it. I suppose I might have succeeded Mr. Lowell and Longfellow in the Department of Belles Lettres, but I did not choose to do so. My associations have been very pleasant in the Department of Fine Arts."

"Have you any plans for the immediate future?"

"I shall settle right down here," replied Prof. Norton. "Cambridge is my home. I have a great amount of work on my hands which I shall now have time to complete. It doesn't do for a man to plan too much at my time of life, you know. No; I have no particular work upon which I am engaged.

"The mere matter of answering personal letters, the attending of one's own correspondence has reached enormous proportions in these days. Any man whose name is before the public in any way is besieged by letter writers. It is one of the privileges of the people of a free country like ours to write letters to public men, and the worst of it is they all expect to receive answers."

President Eliot of Harvard said, when asked about Prof. Norton's resignation: "Prof. Norton is seventy years old, and he therefore thinks that it is time for him to retire. There is absolutely no other reason for his severing his connection with the college. He has held the position of Professor of Fine Arts for twenty-three years. It is a unique department, the only one of the kind in this country. The department was started principally because of Prof. Norton's special fitness for it. His place will be a difficult one to fill. His resignation will not take effect until September. As yet we have given absolutely no thought as to who will succeed Prof. Norton."

Prince of Wales's Horse Sale.

From The London Times.

The sale of Shire horses, the property of the Prince of Wales, which was held recently at the Wolferton Stud Farm, near Sandringham, was attended by a large company, among whom were representatives of the principal breeders of the United Kingdom. This is the third occasion on which a dispersal of the Shire horses belonging to the Sandringham Stud has taken place, and the result was exceptionally gratifying. The selection submitted included some of the best blood in England. The total amount realized was £12,117, and the average of the fifty-four lots £224 7s. 9d. The brood mares averaged £232 19s. 4d., the yearling colts £82 19s., the yearling fillies £296 12s. 6d., the two-year-old fillies £156 10s. 6d., the three-year-old fillies £299 5s., the four-year-old mares £162 15s., and the two-year-old stallions £370.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:55 A. M.—113 West Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. Lively; damage, $25.

3 A. M.—157 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Murray; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—64 University Place; G. H. Heinerlinger and others; damage, $8,000.

6 P. M.—88 East Ninth Street; D. Buckley; damage, $200.

6:45 P. M.—111 Christopher Street; Daniel Parent; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—108 East Broadway; W. E. Bevan; damage, nothing.

7:55 P. M.—548 West Fifty-seventh Street; William Esselbaum; no damage.

9:35 P. M.—441 West Thirty-sixth Street; Ralph Meyer; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIC, Conn., Feb. 23.—One building was destroyed and four others were damaged by a fire here to-day. Loss, $6,000.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Tallmadge House was totally destroyed by fire, which started in the kitchen at 3 o'clock this morning. The proprietor, E. C. McKenna, formerly Deputy Warden at Dannemora Prison, and guests escaped, but nothing was saved. The loss is about $12,000.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...5:48	Moon sets...10:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:02	Gov. Isl'd..10:22	H. Gate..12:11
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook..10:25	Gov. Isl'd..10:52	H. Gate..12:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow		
FRIDAY, FEB. 25.		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 26.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Massachusetts, London		9:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prussia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 24.

Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Gate City, Savannah, Feb. 21.
Germanic, Liverpool, Feb. 16.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 12.
Manitoban, Drontheim, Jan. 21.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Feb. 12.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.
Trave, Bremen, Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 19.
America, London, Feb. 12.
Caracas, La Guayra, Feb. 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 22.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Panama, Havana, Feb. 20.

SATURDAY, FEB. 26.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Feb. 12.
Paris, Southampton, Feb. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 24.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

Tropic, Shields, Feb. 11.
Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 19.

SUNDAY, FEB. 27.

Buffalo, Hull, Feb. 13.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 22.
La Bretagne, Havre, Feb. 19.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Feb. 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 17.
Thingvalla, Shields, Feb. 18.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.
Trojan Prince, Azores, Feb. 15.

MONDAY, FEB. 28.

Andelina, Queenstown, Feb. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Feb. 20.
Yumuri, Havana, Feb. 24.

Arrived.

SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) Smith, Livingston Jan. 20, Belize 22d, Puerto Cortez 27th, Port Morant Feb. 7, Green Island 10th, and Kingston 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 22d.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loewitz, Antwerp Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M. yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam and Boulogne Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. yesterday.

SS Douglas, (Nor.,) Eriksen, Kingston Feb. 13, Montego Bay 15th, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 16th, with mdse. and one passenger to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 22d.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Rea, Hull Feb. 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Caprivi, (Br.,) Nielsen, Maceio Jan. 24, Pernambuco Feb. 2, and St. Lucia 13th, with sugar to order; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 22d.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Brodie, Glasgow Feb. 6, with mdse. and one passenger to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Farrington, London Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M. yesterday.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles Jan. 30 and Naples Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olsen, Santa Marta Feb. 15, with fruit to Hoadly & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanilla Feb. 11, Cienfuegos 15th, Santiago 17th, and Nassau 19th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Feb. 18 and Port Royal 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Feb. 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Feb. 16, via Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Kirkwood, Dunkirk Jan. 18 and Cardiff Feb. 5, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

Bark C. P. Dixon, Gilkey, Port Elizabeth Dec. 1 and Barbados Jan. 27, with wool to order; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Onaway, (of Portland, Me.,) Meech, Manila Oct. 24, with hemp to Morewood & Co.; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Lottie Moore, Watts, Colombo Oct. 13 and Galle Nov. 8, with mdse. to order; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Mascotta, (Ital.,) Chinca, San Domingo City 25 days, with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Bark Angara, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Rodenhiser, Pernambuco 40 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Bark Zwijger, (Dutch,) Brouwer, Rio Grande Do Sul 78 days, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Charles Loring, (of Portland,) Lunt, Savanna la Mar 28 days, with sugar to order; vessel to J. N. Winchester & Co.

Bark Firth of Lorne, (Br.,) Jackson, Rio Janeiro Dec. 16, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Salina, (Br.,) Johnson, Lisbon Dec. 25, via Tybee Feb. 15, in ballast to McKay & Dix.

Bark Tillie Baker, Ryder, Montevideo Dec. 3, with bones to order; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Ship Governor Robie, (of Bath,) Nichols, Hongkong 111 days, with mdse. to order; vessel to Pendleton, Carver & Nichols.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 23, 9:30 P. M., west southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) for Philadelphia, &c.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Berlin, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seneca, for Havana, &c.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Georg Dumois, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS San Marcos, for Galveston.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.

Notice to Mariners.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 23.—The lights in Gedney Channel are burning to-night.

Spoken.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) from New York for Havre, was spoken Feb. 21, in lat. 41.14, long. 59.42, by SS Noordland.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from Colombo for New York to-day.

SS Urd, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, New York via Aden, &c., has arrived at Hongkong.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam 20th.

SS Gottfried Schencker, (Aust.,) Capt. Paravich, from Trieste for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle Feb. 15.

SS Lacrema, (Aust.,) Capt. Pollich, sld. for New York from Catania Feb. 15.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, sld. for New York from Seville Feb. 16.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, sld. for New York from Hamburg Feb. 20.

SS Sirius, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, sld. for New York from Stettin Feb. 16.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. for New York from Stettin Feb. 21.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, sld. for New York from Rio Janeiro yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Salter, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. for New York from London to-day. Reported arrival at Liverpool was an error.

SS Janeta, (Br.,) Capt. Limond, from Calcutta for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York for Palermo, &c., passed Sagres to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Berends, from New York, arr. at Genoa at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York via St. Michael's, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, from New York for Aden, Calcutta, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Bruns, from New York, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, sld. for New York from Antwerp Feb. 21.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, (passed Hurst Castle at 10:40 P. M.)

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, sld. for New York from Bordeaux Feb. 20.

Bark Consiglia Galatola, (Ital.,) Capt. Ambrosano, sld. for New York from Seville Feb. 16.

Ship Iranian, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Antwerp for New York, passed Dungeness to-day.

Bark Adam W. Spies, Godett, from Honolulu, arr. off Hilo Feb. 10 to load for New York.

Miscellaneous.

GENOA, Feb. 23.—Of the 6,000 bales of warehoused cotton from steamers Miguel M. Pinillos and Buckingham, from New Orleans and Savannah, respectively, which took fire on Feb. 19, as before reported, between 1,500 and 2,000 bales were destroyed and the rest was variously damaged.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The British bark Antoinette, Capt. Ljunberg, which arrived at Penarth Roads Feb. 21 from Halifax, reported encountering a terrific hurricane on Jan. 31 in lat. 44, lon. 58, during which great quantities of water were shipped; her starboard quarter was damaged, the main rail smashed, the cabin skylight broken in and cabin flooded, and her deckload washed off.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 23.—The British steamer Barcelona, Capt. Campbell, arrived here yesterday from Halifax, and had her stem broken at the water line through the ropes to the tug taking her into Halford Docks parting, which resulted in the steamer colliding forcibly with the dock. The Barcelona is considerably damaged and will go into dry dock.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 23.—The schooner Chauncey L. Burken, Capt. Townsend, arrived to-day from Savannah. Capt. Townsend states that on Feb. 16, while his vessel was hove to in a hurricane, a heavy sea boarded her, which carried away jibboom with gear attached and all headsails, also the main and mizzen sails, and flooded the cabin.

SENATE'S CUBAN POLICY

Opposed to Taking Action or Making Declarations While the Maine Inquiry Is in Progress.

A TIME FOR PATIENT WAITING

Proposition of Mr. Allen for Granting Belligerency to Cubans Rejected —He Offers a Resolution for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There was a long Cuban debate in the Senate to-day over an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill offered by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Allen proposed to embody in the bill his resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, which was reported unfavorably a few days ago by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The amendment was thrown out on a point of order made by Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine,) that it was general legislation and under the rules had no place in the pending bill. When this point of order was raised the Vice President sustained it, and when Mr. Allen appealed from the decision of the Vice President, the Senate sustained the decision by a vote of 51 to 5.

The sentiment of the Senate was that such action as Mr. Allen proposed should not be considered at this time, and that Congress should await the result of the investigation of the Maine before taking any important action relating to Cuba.

Allen Wants to Force the House.

Mr. Allen, in speaking on his amendment, said his object in pressing it was to find whether Congress could in any way be induced, cajoled, or kicked into putting the country in a dignified attitude on the Cuban question. In reply to a question from Mr. Gray as to whether the Senate belligerency resolution was not now before the House, Mr. Allen replied that it was before the Speaker, which was the same thing.

Taking up the main issue involved, Mr. Allen asserted that he had reliable information that no less than 33 per cent. of the Cuban population, or 500,000 people, had perished in Cuba within the past three years as a result of Spanish cruelty.

"And yet," said Mr. Allen, "lest we, the Senate, a body of eighty-nine men, offend the House of Representatives, consisting of 357 men, a point of order is to be made against this amendment, and it will go the way of very much valuable legislation."

Mr. Allen referred to the speech made by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) on the massacre of the Armenians by Turks, and said he thought it indicated that the further away the trouble was the deeper the interest of some Senators seemed to be. He instanced, too, that Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) had made a speech on the Cuban question, in which he took strong ground against Spanish atrocities.

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Cullom, "I did make a speech on the Cuban question some time ago, but I do not propose to talk on the subject every day."

"The Senator from Illinois," replied Mr. Allen, "is a very busy man, and, of course, cannot devote himself to such unimportant questions as this."

Continuing, Mr. Allen said that if the Republican Party could suffer to see Cubans exterminated by starvation in plain violation of its platform and of the Christian sentiment of the country, the Republican Senators ought to be willing to face the question on a yea and nay vote.

The Amendment Means War.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said the Senate twice had passed the Cuban belligerency resolution substantially as it was now offered, but both times it had been done openly and frankly.

"We have no right," said he, "to make a declaration of war against Spain under cover, and this is especially what this resolution would mean. If this amendment were attached to the appropriation bill, Spain might well regard it as a cause of war. As I have before indicated, the conditions and situation in Cuba were entirely different when this resolution was passed by the Senate."

Mr. Morgan said that, almost at any time previous to this, a belligerency resolution might have been regarded as a peace measure, and Spain would have had no right to take offense at the United States on account of it. The situation now, however, was entirely different. Between 300,000 and 600,000 people had been starved to death on the island. Fortunately, on account of relief measures instituted by this country, few, if any, Americans had been included in that number.

"This awful condition of affairs," said Mr. Morgan, "makes our position in the Cuban matter extremely delicate. Intervention now of the kind proposed a year ago means war. It could mean nothing else. An intervention on the part of this Government in the present critical condition of affairs would almost certainly be regarded by Spain as a casus belli. I almost dread to refer to the conditions and circumstances which have been brought about by the events of the past ten days. In the present circumstances it would not be consistent with the feelings or characteristic of the sentiments of the American people to do anything that would in any way aggravate the situation which has been brought about by the events leading up to the inquiry now in progress in Havana.

"If, however, any Senator believes in a declaration of war and will draw such a declaration with sufficient and proper grounds upon which to base it, I will vote for it."

At this point Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. Morgan to disclaim any intention of making a declaration of war against Spain. He expressed the opinion that his amendments could in no way be construed into such declaration.

"If we put this amendment on the Appropriation bill," replied Mr. Morgan, "Spain will be fully justified in interpreting our meaning to be that we were offensively interfering in her affairs. However, I do not believe that any Senator has in mind a declaration of war. It would not overtax the ability of any man to prepare such a declaration with proper and sufficient grounds upon which to base it. I will not, however, vote for any declaration of war in disguise. The Spanish are a great and powerful and proud people, and they believe that their course is right. I do not wish to provoke them to a declaration of war.

Morgan Expects War Eventually.

"I have always believed, and believe now, that the war in Cuba could not be terminated without involving the United States in hostilities. I believe that the matter eventually will be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. The whole world recognizes Spain's inability to conquer the Cubans, and sooner or later we shall become, in my opinion, involved in the armed controversy. The pending amendment is little else than a declaration of war in disguise.

"If we mean to declare war, let us do so like men, and not endeavor to conceal ourselves behind so transparent a cloak. Those who are constantly seeking to benefit the sacred cause of Cuban liberty, particularly at such times as this, cannot accomplish their purposes by such rash acts of legislation as is this amendment."

Continuing, Mr. Morgan said the Cubans had themselves by force of their arms forced the proposition for autonomy, an autonomy so liberal that if a man had proposed it in Cuba four years ago he would have been hanged. He declared that the Cubans already had fought and won their revolution, and nothing remained but for them to continue their belligerent attitude until Spain should recognize the republic.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) did not believe in general legislation on appropriation bills for the purpose of forcing the House. The Senate had acted; its action was before the world, and it was for the other branch of Congress to act. This was the unanimous opinion of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a committee in full sympathy with the Cubans, and he did not think that anything could be accomplished by taking an extreme position.

Mr. Teller did not accept Mr. Morgan's position that the adoption of this amendment would be a declaration of war. He knew it had been said by Secretary Fish that a declaration of belligerency was an unfriendly act, but that did not make it so or make it international law, for the contrary view had prevailed for 200 years.

Mr. Teller said he had reached the conclusion that the recognition of belligerency rested with the Executive. He had reached this conclusion with regret, but still he thought it correct. In this view Congress could do no more than announce its opinion. True, this opinion should receive attention at the hands of the Executive, but the last Administration had given no weight to such an expression of opinion, and probably the present administration would follow the example of its predecessor.

Mr. Teller said he would vote for the resolution in view of the fact that if it failed to pass it would at once be said that the Senate had rescinded its former action. If the matter rested with him exclusively he would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans if he knew it would bring war to-morrow, for he was sure that such intervention at such a time and in such a cause would secure for us in such a struggle the sympathy of all civilized nations.

Time Coming for Action.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) announced his intention to vote against the amendment, explaining his reason to be the fact that it was sought to make it a rider on an appropriation bill. He said he had voted for the belligerency resolution, couched in precisely the same terms as this which was adopted a year ago, and he had always been glad that he had done so. He had always believed that a mistake had been made in not recognizing the belligerency rights of the contending Cubans. A declaration of belligerency would not be an act of hostility.

In conclusion, Mr. Foraker said: "I expect at no very distant day that there will be an appropriate occasion for further remarks upon this question. I think the time is coming for action; when it comes the time for discussion will be here, and the problem may be appropriately discussed."

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) said he had voted to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents both times it had come before the Senate.

"I have never ceased to regret," said he, "that the United States did not afford the Cubans belligerent rights at the time when the cruelties and barbarities of Weyler would have won for us the sympathy of the civilized world. Had we recognized the belligerency of those struggling people then, I believe that ere this they would have been independent and we would have been in no danger of war.

"I believe now that we are drifting into war with Spain. Spain has not been able to quell the rebellion, and the possibility of peace is growing more and more remote. The time is coming—God knows how soon it will be here—when action in accordance with the President's message must be taken—when we shall either have to back down from our position or intervene in the Cuban affair with the probability of war.

"There is enough being said all over this country concerning the inquiry now proceeding in Havana into the Maine catastrophe to involve us in war. Our people in the present delicate situation might as well be at their altars praying for calmness and peace. I hope that the inquiry proceeding in Havana will develop nothing that may involve us in hostilities; but while that inquiry is proceeding we in the Senate should maintain a most circumspect attitude and be calm and quiet."

Mr. Thurston thought the Court of Inquiry ought not in any manner to be hampered by any friction or troubles.

"We ought to have patience," said he, "and wait as a great and powerful people, not in fear, but in hope, that some satisfactory conclusion of the present difficulty may be reached."

Mr. Allen made an extended reply to the arguments advanced against his position. He maintained this was the first time the belligerency proposition had been presented to the Senate when there was any chance of it being effective. The House would be brought face to face with it, and it would be brought to a vote in that body. It could not be buried in a committee.

International Law of the Case.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the pending bill, yielded to Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) who said he desired, in justice to himself and to those who believed with him, to refute the charges of cowardice which had been hurled at those who differed from him by the Senator from Nebraska, (Allen.)

He discussed the situation from the standpoint of an international lawyer, maintaining that the recognition of belligerency in ordinary circumstances was not a cause of war. It was not necessarily an unfriendly act. Mr. Hoar maintained, however, that before taking any action of that kind, the United States ought to have a clear and unquestioned statement of the facts in the case. He believed, too, that action of any kind in the Cuban matter should only be taken with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Executive Council.

He expressed the opinion that the enactment of a belligerency resolution at the present time would be productive of war because of the friction that would be created by Spain exercising the right of search of United States vessels on the high seas. This, he said, was the position maintained by Grant in the ten years' war. Mr. Hoar said that severe, partisan, and angry discussions, particularly of such a question as that pending, had no part in the proceedings of the Senate—no more part than they would have in the Supreme Court. The Senate, as the treaty-making power of the Government, was the Constitutional advisor of the President, and he held that in its discussions it ought not to censure violently any foreign nation for its action in the conduct of a war. Spain, he thought, would have just cause of complaint on account of these violent discussions.

"I have always," said Mr. Hoar, "favored a resolution proposing mediation. If that fails I am in favor of supporting the executive department when the time shall come when the case is so clear and flagrant that all the Constitutional representatives of the American people substantially agree as to the facts."

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nevada,) made a speech in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cubans at once.

Mr. Hale then made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation, and had under the rules no place in the bill. The Vice President sustained the point, and Mr. Allen took an appeal from the ruling.

Upon this Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) delivered an extended speech in support of the ruling of the Chair, although he was personally in favor of the proposition contained in the amendment.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) also supported the ruling of the Chair, although he said he would vote for any independent proposition for the relief of the Cubans.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) said he could not be deterred either from sustaining or opposing the ruling of the Chair by any overgrown reverence he had for the rules of the Senate or of any other alleged deliberative body, but he said he desired to appeal to Mr. Hale to let the bill go over for a few days in order that Senators might examine into the rules and authorities bearing upon them.

Bacon Stirs the Galleries.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) speaking in support of the ruling of the Chair, drew from the galleries an enthusiastic round of applause, which was quickly suppressed, however, by the Vice President. He said that one of the greatest causes ever tried before the nations of the world was now being tried in Havana.

"Let us do nothing," said he, "that will in the least way embarrass those who are conducting that investigation. The wreck of the Maine now lies on the bottom of the Havana Harbor. The facts relating to the explosion are being sought earnestly and intelligently by a competent court of inquiry, and we ought to do nothing that will in the slightest manner interfere with the progress of that work. What we desire is to know the facts.

"If it should be found that the explosion was due to an accident, we must know that. If, however, it should be disclosed that it was due to treachery, the whole world will applaud the action of this country in holding to strict account the country in whose friendly harbor that awful disaster occurred."

Mr. Bacon pointed out that any unfriendly action on the part of the United States toward Spain might cause that nation to interfere with the conduct of the investigation. He suggested that now was the time for Congress and the American people to remain quiet and not to agitate a critical situation by giving offense to a friendly nation.

Mr. Hale then moved to lay Mr. Allen's appeal on the table, and Mr. Allen demanded the yeas and nays. Mr. Hale's motion was carried, 51 to 5, those voting against the motion being Messrs. Allen, Cannon, (Silver Rep., Utah,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) and Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.)

Allen's Other Project.

Senator Allen to-day also introduced a Cuban resolution as follows:

Whereas, It is the established doctrine of the United States that the Western Hemisphere shall be dedicated to republican forms of government recognizing the political equality of human beings; and,

Whereas, The principle of the Monroe Doctrine or the doctrine of National self-preservation, is as applicable in wresting any portion of this continent from the grasp of foreign countries as in preventing them from obtaining additional territory; and,

Whereas, The Island of Cuba, by reason of its location and close proximity to the United States should by right be dedicated to a republican form of government; and,

Whereas, A republican form of government is, and has been for nearly three years maintained in said island by force of arms; and,

Whereas, It is alleged that 500,000 persons on said island have died of starvation by reason of being concentrated by the Spanish Government at various points, without being fed or afforded an opportunity to provide food for themselves, and hundreds are daily dying; and,

Whereas, The dictates of humanity require the intervention of the United States in such case; therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee of five Senators shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to forthwith make a thorough investigation and inquire into and report on the following subjects:

First—To what extent the work of concentrating the inhabitants of Cuba has been carried on by the Spanish Government, and how many persons on said island have in the last three years died as a result of starvation, or for lack of sufficient food and diseases incident thereto, and to what extent concentration is now being practiced there by Spanish authority, and the condition of the people concentrated.

Second—Whether the concentrated Cubans have been adequately sheltered, clothed, and fed by the Spanish Government, or by others, or have been permitted to obtain food and clothing for themselves.

Third—What lawful steps, if any, are necessary and can be taken by the United States to bring the war in Cuba to a speedy termination, on grounds honorable alike to Spain and Cuba, and which will result in the Kingdom of Spain relinquishing its hold on the island, and in the establishment of a republican form of government there.

Fourth—To what extent Spanish barbarity and cruelty have during the war now in progress on the Island of Cuba been practiced toward the inhabitants of Cuba, and what can be lawfully done by the United States, if anything, to ameliorate the condition of the Cubans.

And to these ends and for these purposes, said committee may sit at such times and places as they may see proper during the sessions of Congress and in vacation, and shall have the right to visit and take testimony in Cuba, if deemed proper to do so. All testimony taken shall be preserved and the finding of said select committee, together with all testimony, shall be reduced to writing and reported to the Senate at as early a date as practicable.

On objection to immediate consideration by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) the resolution, under the rules, went over until to-morrow.

The House to-day adopted the following resolution of inquiry, introduced by Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.):

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House, at the earliest date practicable, if not incompatible with the public welfare, what has been done by the United States to prevent the conveyance to the Cubans of articles produced in the United States, and what to prevent "filibustering," and what results, giving particulars, and at what expense to the United States.

This resolution was reported favorably from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Further Consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill—A Reference to John E. Milholland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House to-day continued its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

When the item appropriating $25,000 for power for the pneumatic tube system for the transmission of the mails in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn was reached, Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Chairman of the Post Office Committee, argued that this was a prospective appropriation for a service not yet inaugurated. Besides if the system was to be inaugurated, he thought the cost should be included in a single bill.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) defended the new system. It had been indorsed, he said, by the Post Office Department. In a controversy with Mr. King of Utah, Mr. Mahany said the charges against the company conducting the pneumatic tube service were made by a New York paper hostile to John E. Milholland. The paper was governed, he declared, by politics in making the charges. The charges, he said, were false and a slander. The opposition of the paper, he thought, was a certificate of character. Mr. Mahany stated that the paper had been sued by Mr. Milholland for $100,000, and since then had discontinued its attacks.

After some further debate on the item the proposition to strike it out was withdrawn.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) made a point of order against the item appropriating $25,000 for the further investigation of the fur seals in Bering Sea. The item drew out a statement from Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, regarding the failure of all negotiations between England and the United States for the preservation of seal life. Mr. Dingley said that Canada, whose citizens reaped the benefits of pelagic sealing, would not permit England to act, so the work of destroying the herd would go until it was extinguished. Meantime we were spending $100,000 a year for the ostensible purpose of protecting the seals. He admitted that he was getting tired of the farce. Whether it was to continue he was not prepared to say.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked Mr. Dingley if he did not think this Government by menacing the carrying trade of the United States in which Canada participated could not bring her to terms.

"I doubt it," replied Mr. Dingley.

The point of order was sustained and the item went out.

An amendment by Mr. Kitchin (Dem., N. C.,) to strike out the appropriation for the detection of violations of the internal revenue laws was carried by a vote of 69 to 65. Those opposed to the item, chiefly Southern members, contended the system of paying for information placed a premium upon false prosecutions. Last year, Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) said, information was lodged against 3,300 persons, but there were only 789 arrests.

MR. QUIGG MAKES TWO DENIALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) called attention to a statement made by Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.,) yesterday to the effect that he had a report of the New York Legislature showing the contributions of trusts to the Republican campaign fund in 1896. He denied that there was such a report, and asked Mr. Miers to produce it. The latter said he had a reference ot it which he deemed authoritative and that he would produce it to-morrow. Mr. Quigg declared that the reference was a fraud and the statement all wrong. There was no such report.

Later in the day Mr. Quigg called Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) to account for having made a few days ago a statement similar to that made by Mr. Miers. Mr. Quigg made the same denial he had made in the case of Mr. Miers.

REBUKE TO NEW YORK'S "400."

Congressman Mahany Condemns Mr. Hewitt's "Vegetable Party" Held When the Nation Mourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) of Buffalo created something of a flurry by delivering a five-minute speech in denunciation of what he termed the revels of the so-called "Four Hundred" of New York while the Nation was in mourning for the loss of the sailors of the Maine. He said he felt it to be his duty to rebuke a circumstance in connection with the disaster to the Maine. While the mangled remains of the brave sailors who perished in that awful explosion were being carried to their graves, the so-called and self-denominated "Four Hundred" of New York held a social revel which was termed a "vegetable party."

How different the feeling manifested by these so-called social leaders in the metropolitan city of the United States and the condition in London when the Camperdown sank the Victoria. In London on that occasion there was everywhere the black badge of mourning. Every social function was abandoned, while in New York the social leaders wearied high heaven with their revels. Yet in the last campaign these same people prated of National honor when a financial question was before the country. Then it was National honor.

A few days ago, when the Nation's head was bowed and the dismembered fragments of her dead were going to their graves, they seemed utterly oblivious to her grief. He had no desire, he said, to reflect upon the rich. There was a distinction between those who employed capital in a productive capacity and those who were drones and users of wealth, who toiled not nor spun, who dared to disturb the hours of the Nation's mourning with this insult to the dead. [Applause.] He would not hesitate, he said, so far as he was concerned, to endeavor to free the skirts of the Republican Party from association with these mere possessors and spenders of riches, who assumed to represent National honor when they thought their bonds were threatened, but who had not a tear for those who went to their graves in its defense. [Renewed applause.]

Mr. Mahany referred to the "vegetable party" given by Abram S. Hewitt of New York on the evening of Feb. 17.

New Consul at Sonneberg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President to-day nominated Oliver J. D. Hughes of Connecticut to be Consul at Sonneberg, Germany.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Emmonsville, John H. Davis; New City, William D. Bevoise; North Huron, Joshua R. McKee; Oswegatchie, Oliver D. Collins.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill. It carries $454,240.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. It appropriates $1,746,406, that amount being an increase over the sum carried by the bill as it passed the House of $17,400. By the terms of the bill Russia is placed among the nations at whose capitals the United States is to be represented by Ambassadors.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Party Battle in the Assembly Over the Harburger Excise Bill.

TRAINOR GIVES NIXON THE LIE

Motion by Leader Donnelly to Discharge the Committee from Further Consideration of the Measure Lost by 76 to 63.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—After the first reading of bills in the Assembly to-day, and reports of committees, Leader Donnelly created surprise by moving that the Committee on Excise be discharged from further consideration of Mr. Harburger's Excise bill. Mr. Donnelly reviewed the history of the Raines law in the State, and claimed that the present statute was unjust, and that the sentiment of a large majority of the people of New York City and State was against it.

Mr. Harburger followed Mr. Donnelly. He alluded to the alleged accusation made by Senator Raines, that the Harburger bill stood for nothing, and was backed by no responsible backing.

"I can tell the only pious John that I represent my New York district. I represent 68 Democrats, I represent the 60,000 majority received by Judge Parker at the last election," cried Mr. Harburger. "Senator Raines and his political associates can meet at their Fifth Avenue Sunday school and quaff forty-cent whisky, while they debar the poor people from a glass of beer. I have seen rural members come to New York to see the ballet and hunt up the city elephant in violation of the law, and then return to their country homes to protest against the outcry against the beneficent Raines measure."

Mr. Harburger concluded by accusing the Excise Committee of being so studious that they had not time to report the bill. "Such a policy," he declared, "is against the Americanization, unification, and perpetuation of our institutions."

Mr. Reddington declared the question of excise was one of public policy, not of temperance and intemperance. It was impossible to prohibit—it was impossible to regulate to any great extent—the traffic. The political law bore down on New York City in a very onerous manner. The metropolis was a conglomeration of all sorts of people entirely unlike rural communities. When abolition of free lunches hurt the farmer the law in that respect was repealed. So with everything that worked well for the country but against the city.

Mr. Dillon claimed that the majority were strangling the excise and other bills behind the closed doors of their committee rooms and were afraid to have them come out on the open floor of the House for debate.

"Like the Garrote and Guillotine."

Mr. Green compared the Raines law to the Spanish garrote and the French guillotine—it was a wonderful piece of mechanism, but it throttled and killed liberty in New York City and other crowded sections of the State. He complained that trials by jury were denied by the law and that because of its infamous provisions "houses of ill-fame and hovels of sin" were on every corner in New York City under the title of "Raines law hotels."

Mr. Oliver charged the majority with being the party of ideas but not actions. He claimed that, while individually some of them were courageous men, the crack of the party whip drove them into line. They were afraid to discuss the bill on the floor, but they could not evade the excise issue, which would sweep them from power at the coming election.

Mr. Greenwood, Chairman of the Excise Committee, asserted that Mr. Harburger knew that a hearing had been arranged on the bill for to-morrow, and that it was unusual to ask for the discharge of a committee under the circumstances.

Leader Nixon closed the debate by stating that the present excise law was the best ever placed on the statute books, and that Democrats, while denouncing it on the floor, in private agreed with his statement.

"That's a lie. Name a Democrat who said so!" cried Mr. Trainor.

"I'm not in the habit of giving such information," replied Mr. Nixon. "It would be a breach of confidence."

"Well, don't make such a charge unless you substantiate it with names," retorted Mr. Trainor.

A call of the House was then moved by Mr. Nixon, and the motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 76 nays to 63 yeas.

Mr. Green Rebukes Speaker O'Grady.

Mr. Green next moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of his bill amending the law relative to Elmira Reformatory.

Speaker O'Grady cautioned Mr. Green that if he intended to debate the bill at length he must confine himself more particularly to the question of discharge rather than to general discussion of the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. Green arose with some indignation and said:

"I do not recognize the right of the Speaker of this House to instruct or catechise my speech or actions before I have been recognized by him as being allowed to proceed. To questions of order or something within the Speaker's jurisdiction I yield to his authority, but not as a censor of my remarks."

"Will the gentleman give way?" asked Speaker O'Grady.

"No, I will not," snapped Mr. Green. "I merely want to add that I will agree to make the consideration of this motion a special order for to-morrow morning."

"The Chair desires to state that it was out of consideration for the comfort of the House that he desired to confine the gentleman's remarks to one groove," said Speaker O'Grady.

"The apology of the Speaker is accepted," answered Mr. Green, causing a sensation by his rejoinder.

Mr. Litchard gave notice that he would call up his Biennial Sessions bill from the Assembly Judiciary Committee at some future day.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local Interest Introduced, Others Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The following bills of local interest were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senator Higbie—Providing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York shall be authorized to include in their annual statement a sum of money not exceeding $2,000 for the use of the Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Senator Stranahan—Amending the New York City charter in relation to buildings to provide that if the front or other exterior wall of any building now standing in the city shall extend not more than ten inches upon any street, such wall shall not be removable unless an action or proceeding shall be instituted by or in behalf of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty within the period of this act, for the removal of said wall.

Mr. Adler—Regulating the office of Public Administrator of the County of New York and defining his power.

Mr. Gallagher—Providing for the establishment of a public market in the Eighth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn, and authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds for such purpose.

Mr. Allds—Providing that when a corporation has dissolved, action by the Attorney General shall be begun against the chief officer in charge of such corporation at the time.

The following were among the bills favorably reported by committees:

Senator Page's—Repealing the act authorizing the operation of electrical conductors in the City of New York and the construction of a subway therefor.

Senator Pavey's—Providing for the establishment by New York City of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness.

Senator Page's—Legislating out of office the Commissioners of the Park Avenue Improvement.

Senator Guy's—Appropriating 5 per cent. of the excise moneys in New York for the teachers' retirement fund.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing for a uniformed force in the New York City Water Supply Department.

Also providing that not more than $500,000 shall be expended for street improvements in Brooklyn in one year.

Mr. Crabtree's—Appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

Mr. Cullen's—Appropriating $15,000 for coal for the poor in Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

Mr. Brennan's—Providing that the several Magistrates' Courts shall be opened every day at 9 o'clock in the morning, and shall not be closed before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, when morning sessions only shall be necessary, and that there shall not be rotation.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
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GREATER CITY EXPOSITION.

Senator McNulty's Arguments to the Senate in Favor of the Prompt Passage of His Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Senator McNulty, who has introduced in the Senate the bill to provide for the holding of a great exposition in 1901 to celebrate the consolidation of the City of New York, has prepared for the Senate the reasons for asking that the measure be passed at once:

First—The fair would furnish a great opportunity for State departments, manufacturers and exhibitors generally to show the world the immense resources of our city and State in an attractive manner.

Second—It will give employment to from 15,000 to 20,000 of our citizens in the erection of buildings and laying out streets and necessary work incidental to its preparation.

Third—It will bring within the confines of Greater New York during the six months of the exhibition's life, on an average (which has been carefully computed from exhibitions held in other localities) of 250,000 people per day, who will spend on an average of $5 per day, which will be $1,250,000 per day, or $225,000,000 during the six months.

Fourth—It is not open to the objection that it will leave a surplus of idle people on our hands who have been attracted by the fair, as has happened in other cities, for the reason that New York has always assimilated the great tide of immigration which primarily is attracted to New York.

Fifth—It will not cause, as has happened in other cities, overspeculation, with consequent depression, in hotel buildings, &c., because in the vicinity of New York inquiry has demonstrated that 250,000 people a day can be readily housed without the erection of any new buildings.

Sixth—There is no portion of our immense territory, in the opinion of real estate experts, where an investment in a site now will not yield a profit after the exhibition has been concluded.

Seventh—It will afford an exceptional object lesson to our school children, and will assist their minds in appreciating the greatness of the State.

Eighth—By the fair being held in 1901, it will enable manufacturers and exhibitors who spend considerable money for the Paris Exposition merely to transport and re-exhibit in New York.

Ninth—There is now before the Senate a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint twenty-four Commissioners who will represent this State at the Paris Exposition, and the experience that they will gain and the opportunities which they will have for obtaining a reciprocity in the exhibits between the exhibitors at the Paris Exposition and that designed to be held in New York will materially aid in making our exposition what we wish it to be.

Tenth—It has been carefully estimated that not over 50,000 people from America will visit the Paris Exposition, on account of the time and expense involved, and all the exhibits which are novel in character would be acquired to show to the millions who would visit the fair if held in New York City.

SURFACE LINES AND VIADUCTS.

Bill Supposed to Have Especial Significance to Bronx Residents.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Bondy of Syracuse, regarding the crossing of viaducts or bridges by surface railroads, is suspected of possessing particular significance to the people of the Borough of the Bronx, though its author declines to state from whom the measure emanates or to what particular road or roads it is intended to apply.

The bill provides that "whenever a terminus of any public viaduct, bridge, or bridges, or public viaduct connected with any bridge or bridges, heretofore or hereafter constructed in any city of the first class or town adjoining the same, is or shall be located at or adjacent to, or within one-half mile of the route of any existing street surface railroad, the corporation owning and operating such railroad may, irrespective of any provisions otherwise applicable thereto contained in any general or local act, upon obtaining the consent of the local authorities and property owners as before provided, and upon complying with the provisions of the railroad law applicable thereto, extend its road or route and construct and operate its railroad to, upon, and across such viaduct, bridge, or bridges, and the approaches thereto, subject to the provisions of the railroad law, provided, however, that this shall not apply to any bridge over the Hudson or East Rivers."

It is suggested here that the bill may be intended to permit the Third Avenue Railroad Company to connect its cable road with the Huckleberry system, of which it has secured control. Another suggestion is that it may look to the crossing of the Sedgwick Avenue spur of the Central Bridge by the trolley lines on Jerome and Sedgwick Avenues, which would enable the residents of the west side of the Bronx to reach the elevated station on Eighth Avenue.

RELIEF FOR COURT OF APPEALS.

Brackett's Resolution to be Favorably Reported by Senate Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted this afternoon to report favorably Mr. Brackett's concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the relief of the Court of Appeals.

The amendment provides that, whenever the accumulation of cases on the calendar of the court is such that the public interests require a more speedy disposition thereof, the Court may certify the fact to the Governor, who shall thereupon designate seven persons to act as Associate Judges for the time being, and to form a second division of the court. This arrangement is to continue until the calendar is cleared or until the regularly elected Judges shall certify that the causes are substantially disposed of. The concurrence of four members of this extra division shall be necessary to a decision. The persons so serving are to receive the same salaries as the regularly elected Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Krum suggested the propriety of adding a provision that not more than four of the seven Judges pro tem. should be of the same political party.

Senator Cantor said he had no objection to the amendment, except that he didn't consider it necessary. He did not think any Governor would appoint all the members of the proposed special court from his own party. "Even as rabid a politician as Mr. Hill never did such a thing as that," he added.

The committee took Mr. Cantor's view of the matter and agreed to report the amendment without any bi-partisan feature.

Will Put an End to Fake "Ads."

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Newton Dexter of New-York, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day to advocate Senator Guy's bill to prevent misleading and dishonest representations in connection with the sale of merchandise. He explained that the bill was designed to prohibit fake advertising by making it a misdemeanor falsely to represent goods in advertisements. He told the committee of instances where gold watches were advertised for $2.50, and of cases where the goods of solvent houses were advertised at bankrupt sales. The committee has decided to report a substitute for Senator Guy's bill embodying the same principles, but changing somewhat the phraseology to suit several merchants.

CANAL INVESTIGATION BILL.

Signed at the Last Moment by Gov. Black—His Tardiness Unfavorably Criticised.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—After waiting until the last day allowed him under the Constitution to sign the bill of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly providing for an investigation of the improvement work to the canals of the State made pursuant to the provisions of the nine million improvement act, Gov. Black affixed his signature to the measure this afternoon. The bill would have become law at midnight to-night without his signature.

The Governor's delay in signing the measure has excited much criticism here. It is asserted that, as the bill was drawn under his supervision and passed in obedience to his wishes, was, in fact, his bill, there was no need for him to avail himself of the ten days allotted in the Constitution for the Executive to consider and deliberate upon the measures submitted to him. If the Governor had been really desirous of expediting the investigation, his critics contend, he would have signed the bill the day it reached his office. In view of the fact that it was hurried through the Legislature, on the ground that he wanted the investigation to begin promptly, they do not understand why he should have put off the one thing necessary to make it a law until the last possible moment.

Under the act creating the investigating commission, the Governor has ten days in which to name its members. It is openly charged by the Democrats that his idea in delaying their selection is to make it impossible for the investigation to begin in earnest until after the Legislature is out of the way.

The State Colony for Consumptives.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Committees of Public Health of the Senate and Assembly gave a joint hearing to-day on the resolution of Senator G. A. Davis, instructing the Committees of Health to investigate the advisability of establishing a State colony for consumptives in the Adirondacks. Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo, who first suggested the establishment of such a colony, stated that about 85 per cent. of the patients attended to in the early stages of the disease can be cured by residence in the Adirondacks, and that the disease can be checked in a much larger number of cases. Senator Brush computed the saving to the State, could deaths from consumption be checked, at about $50,000,000 annually. The committee will consider the resolution in joint executive session next week.

New York State at Paris Exhibition.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day reported favorably Senator Ford's bill providing for the representation of New York State at the Paris Exposition. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint before Jan. 1, 1899, not more than fifteen persons, five of whom may be women, as members of an honorary commission to represent the State of New York at the exposition. The Commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commission is authorized to appoint a Secretary at a compensation not to exceed $2,500 in the aggregate for all services to be performed in carrying out the provisions of the act.

Inheritance of Personal Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The provision of the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the order of distribution of the surplus of personal property of a decedent is amended by a bill presented in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Perkins of Monroe. Subdivision 12 of Section 2,732 of the Code now provides that "No representation shall be admitted among collaterals, after brothers' and sisters' children." The bill proposes to make it say: "Representation shall be admitted among collaterals in the same manner as allowed by law in reference to real estate." The object of the change is simply to let personal property descend in inheritance just as real property now does.

To Stop Installment Plan Abuses.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Senate this morning Senator Ford introduced a bill at the instance of Rev. Madison C. Peters, which is designed to protect persons who buy goods on the installment plan from seizure and sale of goods upon which they have paid some money. In looking up the law, Senator Ford found that there was plenty of protection, but that the poor people were ignorant of it. The remedy suggested is a bill that provides that there shall be printed upon each contract the provisions, and unless such provisions are printed the vendor shall not be allowed to resell the goods.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Senate Committee on Banks yesterday decided to report favorably Senator Page's bill permitting banks in New York City to establish branch offices.

Senator Wray's bill amending the act regulating the profession of public accountants by permitting the accountants to nominate the examiners, which caused a protracted debate in the Senate last week, was passed yesterday.

The Senate Codes Committee will report favorably Senator Cantor's bill providing for the appointment by the State Controller of an agent who shall have authority to issue licenses to auctioneers in New York City and to inspect the record of their sales.

The Committee on Judiciary of the Assembly will report favorably Mr. De Graw's bill providing that none of the previously existing laws shall be considered to allow the sale of more tickets of admission than the actual seating capacity of any theatre, hall, or place of amusement, when three or more performances are given in one week. It is believed the bill is aimed at continuous performance theatres.

The bill introduced by Senator Parsons intended to establish uniform bicycle ordinances in cities and villages of the State was taken up by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate yesterday. Senator Cantor objected to its application to New York City on the ground that it would conflict with the charter. It was agreed that cities of the first class should be exempted, thus including Buffalo with New York.

When the bill abolishing Coroners' juries was reached in the Senate yesterday, Senator Cantor said that if the other counties of the State desired to do away with Coroners' juries he had no objection, but the County of New York was not prepared to entirely abolish them, and asked that New York County be exempted from the operation of the act. The bill was advanced to the order of third reading, to be amended at that time.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means will report favorably to-day Mr. Allds's bill, amending the Greater New York charter by transferring the powers of the Marine Court to the City Court, and Mr. Graney's, prohibiting intelligence offices in Greater New York territory from charging a registration fee of more than $1, and providing that any excess charge for obtaining a situation for any one registering shall be refunded in thirty-six hours, if demanded by the person paying the same, if he does not get the employment offered.

Senator Brush's bill to repeal the act providing for special juries in New York and Kings Counties, and also creating a special Jury Commissioner, was before the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday. Senator Brush charged that the act was specially pernicious because it allowed the Jury Commission to fill the lists and then displace those upon it, and then to refill at his own discretion. He also objected to it because the men upon the special list were exempted from ordinary jury duty. He asked that it be reported either favorably or unfavorably so as to bring it before the Senate.

In the Assembly yesterday the bill of Assemblyman Wallace, amending the Queens County tramp law to make it more rigid in enforcement, came up. Assemblyman Finn attempted to introduce an amendatory resolution, but it was not permitted to be placed before the House. It read: "Amend Section 11, Page 3, after the word 'imprisonment,' by adding the following: 'And all sugar-cured hams, bummers, Weary Waggles, Harold Percys, Hardwork Charlies, Softhand Jimmies, and Limber-legged Toms, and all others are hereby forbidden to cross the boundary line which separates Queens County from the rest of the habitable world.'" The bill was advanced to a third reading.

NEW DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS.

Fourteen Gained in Steuben, Wyoming and Yates Counties.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Another story of Democratic successes is told in the returns from the town elections held yesterday. Three counties—Steuben, Wyoming, and Yates—voted for Supervisors, and in each there were large Democratic gains.

The most significant returns come from Yates, in which county the Democrats get five Supervisors where they had none before. The board is now composed of eight Republicans and one Populist. The new board will consist of five Democrats and four Republicans, giving the Democrats control, for the first time since the Republican Party came into existence. The county gave 1,274 Republican plurality in 1895 and 623 in 1897.

In Steuben the Democrats elect thirteen Supervisors where they had seven before, a gain of six, making the new board stand twenty-five Republicans and thirteen Democrats. The Republican plurality in the county was 4,415 in 1896, and 2,430 in 1897.

In Wyoming the Democrats gain three Supervisors, the new board standing nine regular Republicans, one independent Republican, one contest, and five Democrats. Wyoming's Republican plurality in 1896 was 2,222. In 1897 it was 1,850.

The total Democratic gain in the three counties is fourteen.

THREE MEN OF THE ASIA SAVED.

Details of the Wreck of the British Ship Which Went to Pieces on Great Round Shoal.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Three members of the crew of the British ship Asia, which was wrecked on Great Round Shoal off Nantucket Monday morning, are known to have been saved. Eighteen others who were on board, including Capt. Dakin's wife and twelve-year-old daughter, are thought to have been lost.

The saved are William F. Smith, Jacob Steburg, and James Paces. The lost are Capt. G. N. Dakin, Mrs. Dakin, Lena Dakin, First Mate Thomas Cook, Second Mate Crosby, James Murray, Michael Doyle, Charles Stone, Frank Walter, Charles Wyna, George Johnson, Charles Ramba, Charles Williams, Charles Carlston, John Fielding, Burnett Burneson, Alfred Oldbury, and Fred Lanchete.

The three men who were rescued were picked up by the crew of the Handkerchief Shoal lightship Tuesday, after they had been afloat on a raft made of wreckage for twenty-four hours. They were almost dead when picked up. They were taken to Hyannis today by the United States steamer Azalea, where they told the story of the wreck.

The Asia, it appears, left Manila Sept. 6, 1897, for Boston, with a cargo of hemp. The ship struck on Great Round Shoal at 5:50 o'clock on the evening of Sunday last. The crew were engaged in shortening sail at the time. The Captain got soundings Sunday morning and found forty fathoms of water. The vessel was headed north, one-quarter east, at noon Sunday. She was afterward headed north by half west. After she struck she floated again, and was headed northeast by east. The ship struck three times more, and at last the crew were unable to get her off in the fierce storm that prevailed. Tremendous seas swept over her. She began to leak, and at 2 o'clock Monday morning it became certain that she would soon go to pieces.

An attempt was made to launch the boats, but as fast as one was lowered it was smashed to pieces against the vessel. In this way all were destroyed. The sea still raged, and everything movable had been swept from the deck. Capt. Dakin decided to construct a raft, but while giving orders to this end, was swept overboard by a wave and drowned. First Mate Thomas Cook then ordered the crew to prepare to leave the vessel on any pieces of weckage that they might be able to lash together.

Part of the starboard planking of the deck had been wrenched loose by a tremendous sea. This was torn off, and it was found that it would float with several persons on it. Mrs. Dakin and her daughter, Mate Cook, James Murray, Michael Doyle, Charles Stone, and Frank Walter took places on it and were launched from the ship on a huge billow. William F. Smith, Jacob Steburg, and James Paces, the men who reached here to-day, left the vessel soon after on another mass of wreckage which they had hastily fastened together with ropes, and at the same time the other men, under direction of Second Mate Crosby, were prepared to commit themselves to the sea in a similar manner.

The raft bearing the three sailors soon sighted the one on which were Mate Cook, Mrs. Dakin, and her daughter, and the others, and the victims of the wreck were in sight of each other until dark Monday night. At daylight the next morning they had separated.

The wreckage to which the three men still clung drifted down toward the Handkerchief Lightship, and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon they were rescued by the crew of the vessel. They will be cared for by the British Consul at Chatham until they are able to be sent to their homes.

Capt. Gibbs of the Azalea reports that the ship has entirely gone to pieces, and her cargo is floating in all parts of the Sound.

BURIED UNDER AN AVALANCHE.

Four Persons Killed and Two Houses Destroyed in South Quebec.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Feb. 23.—Four lives were lost by an avalanche at South Quebec last night, and two houses were destroyed. They were built directly under the cliff, opposite the Grand Trunk Railway sheds.

The disaster occurred suddenly and without a moment's warning. One house was crushed down by the weight of the snow from above, while the upper stories of the other were cut clean off from the first story and overturned in front of it upon the street.

JOHN D. HART GOES TO PRISON.

Steamship Company's President Aided a Filibustering Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—John D. Hart, President of the Hart Steamship Company, was to-day taken to the Eastern Penitentiary to serve the sentence imposed upon him a year ago by Judge Butler, in the United States District Court.

Hart was at that time convicted of aiding a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and to pay a fine of $500 and the costs of the trial. An appeal was taken to the United States Court of Appeals, but the Appellate Court confirmed the finding of the lower tribunal.

NEW ROCHELLE THEFTS TRACED.

A Colored Man and Woman Arrested —She Confesses.

NEW ROCHELLE, Feb. 23.—The police of this place made two important arrests to-day, and think they have the perpetrators of burglaries extending over a period of nearly a year.

The prisoners are Sarah Gaynor and Hayes Brooks, both colored and sweethearts. It is alleged that the woman stole at the request of her lover. She made a confession this afternoon, admitting burglary and arson. Because of the report of robberies and fires a few days after Sarah Gaynor would leave places where she had worked as a servant, the police became suspicious of her, and Sergt. Cody investigated.

In the woman's room was found clothing, jewelry, silverware, glassware, silk dresses, valises full of silks, and altogether property worth $500. It required an express wagon to remove the plunder. The Gaynor woman confessed that much more property had been pawned by Brooks in New York.

The prisoners were arraigned before Judge Lambden, and were committed to jail.

THE OUTRAGE AT LAKE CITY.

Post Office to be Discontinued and a Reward Offered for Murderers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Postmaster General has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who burned the post office at Lake City, S. C., on Monday night, and a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who murdered the postmaster at the same time.

Gen. Gary also issued an order to discontinue the office at Lake City from this time on. The people in that place will thus be obliged to go for their mails to the next nearest post office, which is about three miles distant.

KOREA'S EMPEROR BEREAVED.

His Father Dies and the Minister in Washington Will Go in Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Prince Tai Wan Koon, father of the Emperor of Korea, died on Feb. 22, according to advices received by the Korean Legation.

Prince Tai Wan Koon was King Regent during the minority of the present Emperor. The Minister here will go in mourning for the period of thirty days.

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The Wanamaker Store

Grenadines and the Fashion

THIS is to tell about the assortment we can show in all-black Grenadines, and it's interesting because Fashion has evidently marked them for her own, this Spring. They were popular last year;—this year they are to be *demanded*, if present indications are to be trusted.

GRENADINES
"as light as a butterfly's wing"

An important part of the equipment of the successful Dress Goods Selector is a prescience of coming Fashions, which sometimes rises almost to the dignity of a gift of prophecy. Our buyers evidently possess it, for no sooner is the demand for Grenadines acknowledged than we find it has been anticipated by months, and a magnificent assortment of the goods chosen, ordered, manufactured,—and *here*.

Almost all the kinds mentioned below, are all-silk. One or two of them are silk-and-wool mixtures. They are all black. In this one line we are carrying more than five hundred patterns, all of them exclusive with us.

Plain all-silk Grenadine, 50c. to $1.75 yd.
Silk-and-wool Iron Frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $3 yd.
Silk-and-wool Plisse Grenadine, $2 yd.
Silk-and-wool Mexican Mesh Grenadine, $2 yd.
Silk-and-wool Novelty Grenadine, $2.50 and $2.75 yd.
All-silk Pekin Stripe Gauze Grenadine, $1 to $1.50 yd.
All-silk Chenille Figured Pekin Stripe Grenadine, $1.50 to $2 yd.
All-silk Figured Grenadine, $1.50 to $2.25 yd.
All-silk Bourette Figured Grenadine, $3 yd.
All-silk Figured Satin Stripe Grenadine, $2 yd.
All-silk Swivel Figured Grenadine, $1.75 to $4 yd.
All-silk Novelty Plaid Grenadine, $2 to $3 yd.
All-silk Velvet Cube Plaid Grenadine, $2.50 yd.
All-silk Crepon Stripe Grenadine, $2 to $3 yd.
All-silk Novelty Lace Grenadine, $2.50 to $3.50 yd.
All-silk Plisse Bayadere Figured Grenadine, $5 yd.
All-silk Escurial Lace Stripe Grenadine, $4 yd.

Tailor-Made Suits. LET us tell you of this splendid line of Women's Tailor-made Costumes now shown on the second floor. The styles are of the most graceful and pleasing; fabrics, new and tasteful; and the work that of the foremost tailors of America. Ready-to-wear, and yet as satisfactory as though made to your order. New, charming, fashionable suits, and the prices such as you must approve.

At $14—Of Mixed Suitings; fly-front jacket, lined with fancy striped silk; percaline lined skirt.

At $18—Of Meltonette; brown, gray or green; fly-front jacket, trimmed with braid, lined with silk; skirt percaline lined and braid trimmed.

At $23.50—Of black or blue Cheviot serge; fly-front jacket lined with fancy silk and trimmed with bands of satin; skirt percaline lined and trimmed with nine rows of satin, forming apron effect.

At $30—Of Broadcloth; royal blue or castor; lined throughout with handsome silk, contrasting shades; waist with Eton back, blouse front, to be worn double-breasted or open; revers of corded silk; skirt is made with drop lining and dust ruffle.

At $32—Of tan Covert; short tight-fitting double-breasted waist; all seams of waist and skirt strapped with bands of same material; lined throughout with changeable silk; skirt has dust ruffle.

At $34—Of tan Whipcord; fly-front or double-breasted jacket; entire suit beautifully tailored and lined throughout with rich taffeta.

Second floor.

Lawn and Other Aprons. AN assortment here that makes choosing easy. Purchasing easy enough, too, with these little prices.

At 25c.—Deep hem and three one-inch plaits above.

At 35c.—Deep hem, and satin stripe border with draw work between.

At 65c.—Wide hem, with three wide plaits and eight small ones above; wide sash.

At 85c.—Very deep hem; one plait, and row of insertion all around.

At $1.25—Of pretty blue and pink Chambray; deep hem and two plaits; bib front; bretelles also plaited.

Second floor.

Mattresses and Pillows. ABOUT a third clipped from former prices. Thus a forty pound mattress in one or two parts, as you wish, of pure South American white curled hair and best blue striped ticking, well worth $25, is now marked $18. Another of pure black curled hair, good value at $18, is reduced to $12.50.

Pillows and Bolsters of fine live geese feathers in various sizes, which were $2.25 to $5, are now $1.50 to $3.75.

Fourth floor.

Warm Waists. TO close, we're letting these go at half, and less, regular prices. Nothing wrong with them—the styles are right, they're well made and good to look at, but we prefer their room to their company. The figures below show how absurdly low-priced we've made them.

At 75c.—Of black and red shepherd's check; yoke back, full front with three plaits across bust, edged with braid; yoke, collar and sleeves also braid-trimmed. Were $1.25.

At $1—Of solid colored flannels and serge; some with yoke back and box plaits; fine plaits at neck in front; others with yoke back and clusters of plaits across bust; detachable collar. Were $1.75 and $2.25.

At $1.25—Of Scotch plaid serge, with satin stripe, full front; also some in solid colored cashmere; yoke back and front, braid trimmed; also collar and sleeves trimmed with braid. Were $2.50 and $3.75.

At $1.50—Novelty serge; lined and boned; plaited yoke back, full front, with wide plaits and knife plaiting across front; sleeves also trimmed with knife plaiting. Were $3.75.

Second floor.

Pillow Shams, Sideboard Scarfs and Centre Pieces. GOODS of the highest grade,—in beautiful Rococco and Baruque patterns, of superior cloth, beautifully bleached, and worth $1.50 and $2 each. Six hundred in this lot, and to-day they go on sale at

95c. each.

Broadway.

Toilet Sets. HERE'S a money-saving chance on so-called "seconds." Slight imperfections—so slight we're obliged to search for them—take one-third off their prices. Ten or twelve-piece sets, in six shapes, flowers and gold decorations. A recent shipment of the same class of goods was quickly sold. This lot will probably not last so long. Be prompt.

$2.50, value $4. $5.50, value $8.50.
$4.50, value $6.50. $6.50, value $10.50.

Basement.

Men's French Braces, 40c. TAKE a look at the two Men's Furnishing windows to-day. You'll be interested,—if you're a man,—in the Wanamaker Brace which is shown in them.

It's the outcome of a long effort to get the very best for the very least, and we think that here is more wear and "dependableness" in a suspender than you have ever had for 40c. or twice that money. They are made by a French firm with a name which is known all over the world,—or, at any rate, over all parts of the world where braces are used.

These are marked "Wanamaker's, Paris." Of course the patterns and colors are ours exclusively.

40c. a Pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A HOBOKEN FAMILY'S FATE.

The Last Survivor Dies After a Battle with Consumption.

Miss Alma E. Ranken died at her home, 938 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on Monday from consumption. She was twenty-three years old. She was the last of her family.

Her father, Henry Ranken, died four years ago from consumption. Mrs. Ranken then broke down, and died six months later. A son named Henry died shortly after from consumption. Then William Ranken, the only remaining son, became insane from grief at the death of his parents and brother and killed himself. All these events occurred within a year.

After that Miss Ranken, the only survivor, lived in the old house alone with a servant and some relatives, who made their home with her at her request.

The death of Miss Ranken revives another gruesome fact, that the house which her father bought fourteen years ago was up to that time the home of Herman Luckie, who, with his entire family, was drowned when the steamship Bremen was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall.

To Exhibit Alaskan Views.

Miss Esther Lyons, the first woman to brave the hardships of the Chilkoot Pass, is to give a series of entertainments at Carnegie Hall beginning on Monday evening, and continuing throughout the week. Her performance will be illustrated by 200 stereopticon views from photographs of Inland Alaska, the Klondike, and the Yukon.

BUSINESS MEN'S LENT.

Services to be Held at Noon of Every Week Day.

Many men and women yesterday attended the first of the Lenten noonday services which will be held for the benefit of business men in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Broadway and Vesey Street, every week day during Lent. With the exception of Fridays the service will consist merely of the Litany and two hymns. On Fridays short addresses will be given. Evening prayers will be held daily at 4:30 P. M. and on Fridays illustrated lectures will be given in the parish building.

A series of noonday Lenten services for business men was begun yesterday in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, at Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell conducted the services. Edward M. Shepard delivered the address.

Judge Hurd Releases Hinz.

Herman G. Hinz, the Texas cowboy who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Otto Diehl, was yesterday released on his own recognizance by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court. The application for his discharge was made by Assistant District Attorney Clarke. Hinz's sister was Diehl's wife, and on coming North to pay her a visit he found her suffering from atrocious ill treatment at her husband's hands. The cowboy sought Diehl out and shot him. His trial resulted in a disagreement.

MINERS INTENDED TO KILL

Testimony at Wilkesbarre that the Strikers Threatened to Stop the Harwood Colliery.

MEN DRIVEN BACK BY FORCE

The Strikers Wanted to Cut the Rope of a Plane When a Carload of Men Were Being Hauled Up—They Shot at Many Men.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 23.—In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies before Judge Woodward to-day, Michael Brennan, the first witness, testified that he ran for the brush when some strikers tried to capture him. Two shots were fired, but he managed to escape.

August Winnock, who worked at Cranberry, testified that on Sept. 3, seven days before the shooting, a crowd of strikers told the workmen there they must quit or they would be hurt. He and others went home. On the day before the shooting they tried again to work, but were stopped on the road and told they would be killed if they went to the workings. They went home.

Ludwig Laube of Cranberry said he refused to go home when ordered to do so by the strikers, and in consequence he was struck in the back with a stone thrown by a striker and badly hurt. Witness said he was so afraid of the strikers that he carried a revolver for the first time in his life.

Robert Hillhouse testified that he had stones shaken in his face and was sworn at when he tried to pass through the ranks of the strikers, but a friend among the strikers finally got him through.

Lawrence Ermold, a fifteen-year-old boy, said he was following his father through a crowd of strikers, when he was struck and kicked severely. He was finally rescued by his father and two strikers, John Fortchek and Joe Cezlak. He had numerous bruises.

Robert Depue of Cranberry saw a lot of strikers cutting the limbs of trees to use as clubs. They pursued him, but he escaped and went to work. The next day they caught him on the way to work and made him go back home under threat of injury.

Fired on Men Who Ran Away.

John Shavello saw armed strikers at West Hazleton on Sept. 8, two days before the shooting. The Sheriff told them to go home, and they did so quietly.

Mrs. Anna Krecht of West Hazleton told her husband to run into the bush when the marching strikers came in sight. She saw the men armed with clubs, and heard two shots fired.

Emma Rutgen of Cranberry saw the strikers scatter among the miners when they reached Cranberry to get the men to join them, but the men all ran into the bush and escaped.

Herman Rutger, a fifteen-year-old boy, was pursued into the bush and a shot was fired at him.

Mrs. Emma Staje of Cranberry saw the strikers pulling Gustav Check along with them. They had hold of his arms, dragging him, and one kept threatening him with a big club.

Wilhelm Hoffman of Cranberry saw John Krecht, a boy, fleeing to the bushes, and saw a striker fire twice at him. Krecht escaped into the bush.

Jacob Williams, timekeeper of the Cranberry Breaker, gave some interesting testimony relative to the movements of the strikers from Sept. 8 to Sept. 10. "On Sept. 3, a week before the shooting," he said, "the McAdoo strikers stoned the breaker official at Cranberry. They stopped a coal train and stoned the conductor and engineer. They were armed with clubs and pieces of iron.

"They tried to stop the Crystal Ridge strippings on Sept. 7. There were sixty or seventy of them, but the Sheriff and four deputies were present. The Sheriff told them they were doing wrong and violating the law, and they went away.

"On Sept. 10 we got word that the Harwood strikers were coming. I saw them marching into Crystal Ridge, and saw several small parties leave the main body and run to the house to bring out the men living there. The men fled to the bushes, but a few were caught and compelled to join the strikers. When the main body reached the breaker they armed themselves with clubs and iron staves from the scrap heap, and then marched on to West Hazleton."

Clubbed a Man Who Hid.

A. B. Bremer corroborated Williams's testimony in general, and added that he saw the Harwood men on Sept. 10; that Crystal Ridge drew a man out of the bushes, where he was hiding, and clubbed him viciously with red clubs. One of these clubs which he had found, was exhibited in evidence. It looked like a portion of a curtain pole.

A number of other witnesses testified to alleged belligerent acts of the strikers and threats to destroy breakers. Several of them swore they were subjected to acts of personal violence by the miners.

John Beach, foreman of the Harwood Colliery, was the witness of the day. He said: "On Sept. 3 I heard the McAdoo men were coming, and told all my men to go home. Two of the McAdoo strikers came up on wheels and said: 'We are going to stop the mine and drive the men out.'

"When the strikers came some of them wanted to cut the rope of No. 2 plane. A carload of men was being hauled up, and if the rope had been cut they would have been killed. By hard talking I managed to persuade the strikers not to cut the rope. They cried as they left: 'You won't work any more for a month; if you do we'll kill you.'

"On Monday, Sept. 6, a crowd of Harwood men, armed with clubs and stones, came to the breaker and went through it looking for men who were hiding from them. They found none, and the leaders, Joe Fobotski and John Kubitski, told me that if any of them came to work they would be killed. That night I got twenty proclamations from the Sheriff and posted them from Cranberry to Harwood. I read one and the riot act to several men, men who had just told me the McAdoo men had agreed to remain on strike until their demands were granted. Between Sept. 6 and 10 we tried several times to get the breaker started, but each time the men who wanted to work were driven back by the strikers and threatened with death." The cross-examination did not break down the testimony.

W. H. Snyder, Master Mechanic and Assistant Superintendent of the Silver Brook Coal Company, said that a few days before the Lattimer shooting the McAdoo strikers marched there and told them to stop hoisting. They did so, and then the strikers pulled out the fires, chased out the firemen, and said if there was any more work everybody would be killed and the breaker torn down. They then smashed everything in the blacksmith shop. A few days before, while driving, a striker shot at him; Snyder returned the fire, and there was an exchange of shots. Neither was hit, and the striker ran away.

This closed the testimony of the day.

Merchants Flocking to the City.

Many merchants arrived and registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday and on Washington's Birthday. The rooms were kept open on the holiday for the arrivals. The number of arrivals so far is in excess of the guarantee given by the Merchants' Association, and more are to come. Many have not lived in the limits of the territory affected by the railroad concessions, but in such cases they bought tickets to the westerly limit of the favored territory and then took the reduced rates. John C. Juhring of the Francis H. Leggett Company yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock delivered an address to the visitors.

A Septuagenarian's Wedding.

Much surprise was expressed in Long Island City yesterday afternoon when it became known that James H. Thiry had again taken a bride. He is between seventy and eighty years old. His first wife died a few years ago. On Tuesday he married Margaret O'Connor, a school teacher in St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Manhattan. He lives at 131 Academy Street, and is wealthy. Mr. Thiry, who was a School Commissioner several years ago, founded the penny school savings bank system.

Lent and a Healthy Religion.

"A Healthy Religion" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck's Ash Wednesday discourse in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy yesterday morning. The Lenten season, he said, afforded an opportunity to Christians for such self-examination and discipline as may be necessary to put themselves into a condition of spiritual soundness.

WEDDING RECORDS BROKEN.

Miss Levy and Mr. Lichtenstein Married in Clinton Street with Festivities Lasting Nine Hours.

Nine hours of wedding festivity is what a big hall full of east side society enjoyed yesterday evening, last night, and this morning at Apollo Hall, 128 Clinton Street.

The provocation for the affair was given by Sarah Levy and Louis Lichtenstein. Miss Levy is the forewoman of one of the biggest clothing manufacturing establishments. She was also conceded to be the belle of the shop, and her employers think so well of her that they gave to her yesterday a solid silver service, and to everybody else a half-holiday. Mr. Lichtenstein is also in the clothing business, down in Monroe Street, and everybody in the district says that he can sell more clothing in a day than any man in his line.

They decided to have a wedding to be remembered, and had Apollo Hall opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with the understanding that it was to remain open until 2 o'clock this morning. The contract was faithfully carried out.

The invitations numbered several hundred, nearly every invitation meant a guest, and almost every guest meant a present. There were Cohens and diamonds, Levys and dress suits and gifts of the precious metals and glittering stones of many kinds, as Miss Hattie Harris glowingly expressed it, "to burn." There was Rhenish wine which was not to burn, and ice cream unlimited. Everything was unlimited. Two orchestras relieved each other, and girls of many thoroughfares east of the Bowery appeared in brand-new white dresses and slippers for the purpose of dancing. And did they dance? "Well, I guess yes," again to quote Miss Harris.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by the rabbi of the Eldridge Street Synagogue, according to the orthodox Jewish rites; but it was only an incident of the wedding—a mere episode in the hours of music, whirling and dancing and fun, which was fast and furious.

Joseph Levy was best man, assisted by Joseph Harris, and Dora Levy was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Hattie Harris, Mary Seidman, Lottie Kopelman, and Celia Seidman, and the ushers were Louis Fink, Abraham Berkowitz, and Daniel Pisco. Relatives and friends trooped over from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and there were many from Coney Island and Bayonne.

It was a great time. The girls looked their prettiest, the matrons were all in good humor, and every dress suit between East Houston Street and Chatham Square seemed to be on parade. New standards and records were established for east side weddings. Hereafter when there is a pretentious affair in that section everybody will want to know how it compares with Sarah Levy's. The Cohens had to confess that the most gorgeous ceremonials among them had been surpassed, although it must be said that they contributed much to their own eclipse by adding to the brilliancy of last night's function.

The social season on the east side is apparently just getting well under way from this start. Outside Apollo Hall last night a reporter received cards announcing that "a grand benefit ball tendered for the late Sam Levy" will be given at the hall on March 19 by the Belmore Club. As indicated in the announcement, the Mr. Levy referred to is dead. He was a social favorite and the proceeds of the ball will be used to erect a monument in his honor. There will also be "a monster reception and ball" of the Apollo Social Club on March 27, and the Martin Engel coterie announces a vast and important function for March 4.

MAY BE THEIR LOST CHILD.

Parents Travel Miles to See a Girl Rescued from Sioux Indians.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 23.—John M. Turlon and wife of Moose Mountain, British Northwest Territory, arrived here to-day after traveling many miles to identify the girl who was recently rescued from the Sioux Indians. Both claim that she is their daughter, and steps are now being taken to establish her identity beyond question. Turlon and his wife are English, and live on a ranch 500 miles west of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Their child disappeared mysteriously when three years old, and no trace of her was ever found until they saw the girl's picture in the papers. They corresponded with her rescuers, obtained a photograph, and started at once for Sioux Falls.

SOUTHERN ROADS IN TROUBLE.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Demands a Receiver.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Application was made in the United States Circuit Court to-day on petition of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York for receivers for both the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company and the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad Company. The case will come up for a hearing on March 12.

The bill states that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has not received pay for the original first mortgage bonds, and that there is now due as principal and interest the sum of $150,000. A bill for receiver is made for the two railroads on the ground that the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern operates the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus.

ANTI-GAMBLING ARGUMENTS.

Counsel Raises a New Point in New Jersey's Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day argument was heard on the anti-gambling question. The prosecution seeks to have set aside the action of the State Canvassing Board in declaring the anti-gambling amendment constitutionally carried.

The old points argued at preliminary hearings were again gone over, and counsel for the prosecution raised a new point, that the amendment had not been constitutionally submitted to the people, because a chance was not given the voters to vote on one amendment and refrain from voting on another. He insisted that the amendments should have been submitted on separate ballots. The court reserved decision.

TO ELECT HARVARD OVERSEERS.

Alumni Extend the Right to Vote to All Graduates of Five Years.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—By a vote of 1,749 to 1,359, the alumni of Harvard College have passed the resolution requiring the corporation and Overseers of that institution "to take such action as will procure by proper legislation an extension of the right of voting for Overseers, hitherto restricted to members of the Alumni Association, to all graduates of five years' standing from any department of the university."

This resolution was offered at the last annual meeting of the Alumni Association, on Commencement Day, June 30, 1897, and it was then voted to submit it by mail to all graduates, and to limit the time for receiving their votes on the question to sixty days. The time limit expired on Monday, and the task of tabulating the returns was completed to-day.

Dismembered Body to be Buried.

A permit for the burial of the dismembered body of a man found at the Roosevelt ferry slip was issued yesterday by Coroner's Physician Donlin. Dr. Donlin in his certificate said that the cause of death was strangulation and blows that fractured the ribs. The body will be buried to-morrow in Potter's Field. The police are still working on the case, but have found no clues to the murderer.

New Jersey City Official.

Marshall Van Winkle of Jersey City was yesterday appointed Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Hudson County. He is the law partner of William M. Klink, who has been Acting Prosecutor since Joseph M. Noonan resigned because he was charged with bribery. Mr. Van Winkle entered upon his duties at once. The salary of the office is $3,500 a year.

An Invalid Woman's Suicide.

Despairing of ever regaining her health, Kate Haberman, twenty-four years old, an invalid, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. She lived with two brothers and a sister at 1,467 Amsterdam Avenue. A week ago she was subjected to the surgeon's knife, and since then has been too weak to move.

Col. Swords for Deputy Collector.

Col. Henry L. Swords, recently recommended for the position of Deputy Collector by Collector George R. Bidwell, will be sworn in to-day, the recommendation having been approved by the Treasury Department at Washington. Col. Swords will probably succeed the late N. G. Williams, who was in charge of the Public Stores.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

FLORA'S FINE FUNERAL.

She Was Only a Skye Terrier and Was Buried With Honors in Flatbush.

The burial of Flora took place yesterday, attended with impressive ceremonies. Around grave were clustered all her old friends, including a great number of school children, many of whom were affected to tears as Flora's body, in its handsome coffin, was lowered to its resting place.

Flora was only a Skye terrier, but in her eighteen years—and a life of that duration, in a dog, corresponds to almost a century of longevity in man—she had been such a faithful friend to her master and mistress that when she died they felt as if a human friend was gone. And so her mistress, Mrs. William Ritchie of Newkirk and Bedford Avenues, Flatbush, decided that, as Flora could not have been a truer friend if she had been human, she should have as fine a funeral as if she were.

The burial plot was fixed under a spreading maple, a century old, within ten feet of the Cortelyou Clubhouse. Mr. Ritchie was one of the organizers of the club, and delivered the oration at the dedication of its home. Lorenzo Mendenhall, an undertaker of Flatbush and Caton Avenues, was directed to spare no expense in honoring Flora. An oblong box was transformed into a coffin and covered with white broadcloth. Sheets of cotton were laid inside, and satin was laid outside and properly tufted. The outside of the coffin was ornamented with silver handles. In this coffin Flora was laid, and around her neck was the silver collar she had worn since puppyhood.

The schoolchildren, who had known Flora all their lives, were invited to the funeral, and gazed at the interment with wide-open eyes. Mrs. Ritchie was visibly overcome as her pet disappeared in the ground, and was almost hysterical.

THE DELAY OF LA CHAMPAGNE.

No News of the French Liner, Which Was Due to Arrive Here Sunday.

The French liner La Champagne, which left Havre for this port on Feb. 12 and should have reached here last Sunday, had not been sighted last night.

Four steamships which crossed the Atlantic following the track which the French vessel should have taken, came in yesterday and reported that they had not sighted her. This fact in itself is not necessarily alarming, but considerable uneasiness is beginning to exist among the friends and relatives of the liner's passengers in this city because of the recent violent gales that have swept the Atlantic for the last week.

The vessels which arrived yesterday, some of which are smaller than La Champagne, weathered the storm in safety. They are the Noordland, from Antwerp, Feb. 12; the Dutch liner Amsterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne, Feb. 11; the British ship Martello, from Hull, Feb. 8, and the Allan liner Peruvian, from Glasgow.

All of these vessels are slower than the Champagne which seldom ever fails to make the voyage in a little less than eight days.

The big White Star freighter Cymric, which arrived here Tuesday from Liverpool, left that port on Feb. 11, and did not sight La Champagne, although she traveled almost the same course the latter must have taken. At her usual speed she should have passed the freighter.

La Champagne when she left Havre had on board forty-eight saloon, fifty-three second cabin, and two hundred and three steerage passengers. Capt. Poirot, one of the veterans of the French line, was in command, and the crew numbered 175 men.

At the office of the French line yesterday it was stated that no alarm whatever was as yet felt for the safety of the vessel, as she is one of the staunchest in the fleet, and the heavy westerly gales which are known to have been prevailing on the Atlantic would have delayed her.

New Elevated Station Opened.

The new elevated station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue was opened at daylight yesterday morning. The station lies to the south of the present station, between the tracks, and has a platform about 200 feet long, half of which is covered. The new station will be used exclusively for Ninth Avenue trains, and was constructed for the purpose of relieving the congestion in the traffic at this point, which is particularly severe during the rush hours, trains frequently having been stalled all along the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve. Stairs lead from the station to the elevator, and also to the street.

OXFORD'S ACTION EXPLAINED.

Challenge of the American Universities Declined Because of Their Lack of Status.

OXFORD, England, Feb. 23.—President Freemantle of the Oxford University Athletic Club, referring to that organization's declination of the challenge of the American universities for an international contest this Summer, said to a correspondent to-day:

"We reached the decision only after the most careful and painstaking inquiry. No one regrets more than myself that we have been obliged to decline. When the challenge was received, in December, I wrote to many past members of the Oxford University Club, men who are thoroughly posted in the history of international college athletics, and the whole matter was most carefully considered at several committee meetings. Cambridge was also consulted, as they had received a practical identical challenge. We had not only to consider the situation this year, but the whole future of college sport."

Treasurer Jackson of the Oxford University Athletic Club remarked:

"I do not wish to say a single syllable that might cause feeling; but, in addition to the reports from those who are thoroughly conversant with college athletics in America, we have clippings from American newspapers before us, and it is impossible to reach any other conclusion than that the status of the amateur American collegiate is not necessarily the same as at Oxford and Cambridge. We could not risk meeting athletes of an inferior status. This is the main objection. There are others. The Americans would have sixteen or seventeen colleges to choose from. Then, Summer training is widely objected to here. But those objections are not vital. The decision was upon the status. We hope our good friends won't think we are afraid to meet them. I may say that if Yale or Harvard challenges Oxford or Cambridge this year the challenge will be accepted, though we shall object to both hammer and weight. Still, we hope we shall some day meet the Intercollegiate Association, when the present objections are removed, as they will be, for the Americans are good sportsman, good fellows, and have the same high ideas as ourselves."

The Times and sporting papers, in announcing the decision of Oxford, said, in substance, whether rightly or wrongly, the impression is abroad that the status of the amateur American leaves much to be desired. Continuing, The Times said:

"After the meeting between the New York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club the general opinion among university athletes here was that Oxford and Cambridge had better confine their competitions to themselves until they could establish beyond a shadow of doubt that their opponents were both amateurs and students in the full sense of the words."

Prosecution for a Prize Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 23.—The local Magistrates have committed for trial, on the charge of prize-fighting, the managers of the Olympic Club and the principals and seconds of the Elms-Simpson boxing match of Jan. 28, which resulted in a victory for Simpson in the fourteenth round of the twenty rounds of the match.

DOG SHOW ENDS TO-DAY

The Winners' Classes Make Sharp Competition at the Madison Square Exhibit.

SURREY JANET FAILS TO SCORE

Famous Old Challenge Terrier Placed Fourth in Her Class—Great Danes, Sandor Vom Inn and Brunhilde Bismarck, Winners.

The dogs of high degree which have held court since Monday at the Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-second annual bench show, in Madison Square Garden, will be taken to their homes to-night, for the judging ended yesterday, and to-day's show will be only an exhibition. The prizes won by the dogs will be distributed this morning, and by to-morrow morning the never-ending yelping which has issued from the Garden all week will have ceased.

The attendance yesterday was quite heavy, for the winners' classes, which have taken the places of the old championship classes, were on for decision, and only prize-winners were to compete. The conditions governing these classes brought the first-prize dogs and bitches in each breed together into the ring, and diplomas were given to the winners, four of which entitled the holder to the championship medal for its breed.

The change in the classification of the dogs this year was fatal to the chances of the old challenge dog Surrey Janet, who was the champion wire-haired terrier last year. She was placed only fourth in the free-for-all this year, being beaten by Thornfield Nora, Aldon Sequel, and Smallwood Vivacious, in the order named. Thornfield Nora won not only in the regular class but in the winners' class as well. Thornfield Knockout won the winners' prize for smooth-haired fox-terrier dogs. They, however, came to grief when they were pitted against the smooth-haired dogs to decide the best fox-terrier of either kind, for the Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity, a lively and well-formed specimen of its breed, carried off the honors.

One of the features of this year's show is the splendid collection of Great Danes on exhibition. At no previous show of the Westminster Kennel Club were so many fine dogs of this breed gathered together, and dog-fanciers who have seen them agree that in former years the dogs which were only highly commended at this year's show would have easily captured first prizes. The winners yesterday in the Great Dane classes, Sandor Vom Inn and Brunhilde Bismarck are splendid-looking animals and were greatly admired.

Among the visitors yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Philip Phoenix, George P. Slade, Arthur Thomson, Judge Daly, Thomas Meyer, Forbes Leith, J. G. K. Duer, Lloyd Phoenix, and T. G. Patten.

The awards in the winners classes were:

WINNER'S CLASSES.

Best Bloodhound dog—Dr. C. A. Lougest's Simon de Sudbury.
Best Bloodhound bitch—S. B. Christy's Layswood Chorus.
Best Mastiff dog—Dr. Lougest's Black Prince Brampton.
Best Mastiff bitch—Same owner's Lady Diana.
Best rough-coated St. Bernard dog—C. A. Pratt's Le Prince.
Best rough-coated St. Bernard bitch—Same owner's La Princess.
Best smooth-coated St. Bernard dog—Dudley E. Waters's Alton.
Best smooth-coated St. Bernard bitch—Same owner's Lady Fenmore.
Best Great Dane dog—Charles E. Tilford's Sandor Vom Inn.
Best Great Dane bitch—W. R. Walboldt, Jr.'s Brunhilde Bismark.
Best Russian Wolf-hound dog—Weeks & Turner's Marksman.
Best Russian Wolf-hound bitch—George J. Gould's Olga IV.
Best Greyhound dog—Woodhaven Kennels's Southern Rhymes.
Best Greyhound bitch—Terra Cotta Kennel's Southern Beauty.
Best Pointer dog—George J. Jarvis's Lad of Kent.
Best Pointer Bitch—R. A. Fairnbairn's Fay Templeton.
Best English Setter Dog—Edward A. Burdette's Cincinnatus Pride.
Best English Setter Bitch—Joseph E. Borden's Ruby D. III.
Best Irish Setter Dog—Joseph Lewis's Kildare.
Best Irish Setter Bitch—Same owner's Queen Vic.
Best Gordon Setter Dog—J. B. Blossom's Doc.
Best Gordon Setter Bitch—Same owner's Heather Bee.
Best Field Spaniel Dog—C. T. Mead's Woolton Baron.
Best Field Spaniel Bitch—Same owner's Walton Dagmar.
Best Cocker Spaniel Dog—George Douglas's Premier.
Best Cocker Spaniel Bitch—W. T. Payne's Blue Bells II.
Best Collie Dog—R. A. Murray's Old Hall Paris.
Best Collie Bitch—Verona Kennels' Heather Mint.
Best Poodle Dog—J. M. Bowers's Munito.
Best Poodle Bitch—Mrs. W. C. Gulliver's Honey.
Best Bull Dog—W. C. Codman's Rensal.
Best Bull Bitch—Same owner's Glenwood Queen.
Best Bull Terrier Dog—Dr. Rush S. Huidekoper's Cardona.
Best Bull Terrier Bitch—J. Lorillard Arden's Sweet Duchess.
Best Boston Terrier Dog—Sunflower Kennels' Monte.
Best Boston Terrier Bitch—D. E. Loveland's Tot.
Best Dachshunde Dog—Dr. C. Motschenbacher's Jade.
Best Dachshunde Bitch—James L. Little's Jangle.
Best Beagle Dog—James L. Kernochan's Parson.
Best Beagle Bitch—Same owner's Oronsay Matron.
Best Smooth Fox Terrier Dog—Norfolk Kennels' Norfolk Veracity.
Best Smooth Fox Terrier Bitch—L. and W. Rutherfurd's Warren Sentence.
Best wire-haired Fox Terrier dog—G. M. Carnochan's Thornfield Knockout.
Best wire-haired Fox Terrier bitch—Same owner's Thornfield Nora.
Best Irish Terrier dog—Oliver Ames's Tory.
Best Irish Terrier bitch—Same owner's Rum.
Best Scotch Terrier dog—Same owner's Tiree.
Best Scotch Terrier bitch—Same owner's Wankie Thistle.
Best Black-and-Tan dog—Rochelle Kennels's Perfecto.
Best Black-and-Tan bitch—Henry Rogge's Trilby.
Best Pug Dog—Rookery Kennels's Rooker Drummer.
Best Pug bitch—Same owner's Countess Madge.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

Offered by the American Pet Dog Club:

Silver cup for best sporting dog exhibited by a member—Won by Miss Anabel Green's Wardleworth Sweep, (field spaniel;) reserve to same owner's Dennis, (Irish water spaniel.)

Silver cup, for best non-sporting dog, exhibited by a member—Won by S. C. Hodge's Black Prince, (poodle;) reserve to Dr. R. B. Plageman's Wankie Bessie Tiree, (Scotch terrier.)

Cycle Manufacturers Meet.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held at 320 Broadway yesterday for the election of officers and appointment of committees. Walter Wardrop was elected Secretary and William A. Redding Treasurer. These committees were appointed: Membership—A. L. Garford, J. A. Carter, and R. S. Crawford. Charges—C. S. Dikeman, W. A. Redding, and counsel. Legislation—F. J. Stimson, W. T. White, and George R. Bidwell. Transportation—Joseph McKee, A. R. Peck, A. L. Moore, C. F. Smith, and Kirk Brown. Arbitration—W. A. Redding, R. L. Coleman, R. Philip Gormully, and counsel.

De La Salle Wins at Hockey.

De La Salle Institute beat Berkeley School in a regularly scheduled game in the Interscholastic Hockey League, played at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, by a score of 4 to 2. Robbins and Dwyer did the best work for De La Salle, and were mainly responsible for their school's victory. Unlike other teams in the league, they are very strong in team and stick work. Bonner scored both goals for the Berkeley men.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

The EDITION DE LUXE OF WHISKIES

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has the reputation, and is in fact, the finest goods in the market. It has the call over all others. We refer to that well-known thoroughbred, the

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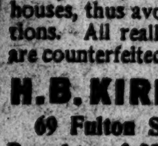

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., will render the complexion Clear, Soft, and Beautiful. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use and Illustrated Book on care of complexion for 20 cents.

TO LOVERS OF GOOD WHISKEY.

I have just received some John Jameson & Sons' celebrated Irish Whiskey warranted to be eleven years old. It is fine as silk.

TRY IT.

None but pure wines and liquors sold.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to Callanan & Kemp,
41 AND 43 VESEY ST.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

T. D. HOOPER THE WINNER.

The Pigeon Shooting Championship Prizes Awarded to the Carteret Gun Club Member.

The pigeon shooting championship tournament was brought to a successful conclusion on the picturesque grounds of the Carteret Gun Club yesterday afternoon, after one of the closest live-bird shoots ever held in this country. The Clarence Mackay Cup, valued at $200, and 40 per cent. of the entrance money, fell to Thomas D. Hooper of the Carteret Club, whose total score was 88. George S. McAlpin finished second with 87, Robert Welch, champion of 1897, was third, having grassed 86, and Fred Hoey, C. S. Guthrie and Louis Duryea divided fourth money with 85 each. The winner's share of the stakes was $560, McAlpin and Welch divided second and third moneys, amounting to $280 each, they having agreed to divide before the last bird was shot, while Hoey, Guthrie, and Duryea divided among them $140.

The winner shot in splendid form throughout the day, and in spite of drawing hard birds in the last half of the match, made the highest score of the day. Guthrie, who led the field at the close of the first day's competition, apparently lost his nerve after killing his eighty-ninth bird, and destroyed his chances by missing a string of six. Hooper, who had been shooting a remarkably steady race, caught the leader at the seventy-sixth round. The pace from there until the ninety-eighth was a telling one on the nerves of the leaders, first one and then the other assuming the first position.

The birds were the strongest ever seen in the East, and with the heavy wind rose from the traps and were well on their course to the next county in many instances before the shot reached them. At the end of the seventy-fifth round Chapin was retired under the following rule: "The shooter who misses sixteen birds by the time the seventy-fifth round is finished, and thereby becomes eighth in place or lower, shall drop out with privilege of re-entry." Bradley and Edey retired shortly afterward, under the condition that permitted the referee to retire any contestant (with privilege) who, in his opinion had no chance of snaring in the moneys. Both were retired on the ninetieth round, but Bradley afterward attempted to shoot up, and grassed five more before his chances vanished with a fast left quarterer. The scores follow:

	K.	M.
C. S. Guthrie, Heron Hill Gun Club, Pittsburg—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2		
2 0 2	21	4
0 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0		
2 2 2 2	16	9
Total	37	13
Plus Tuesday's score	48	2
Grand total	85	15
R. A. Welch, Philadelphia Gun Club—		
2 0 2 1 * 1 2 1 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 2 2 1		
2 2 2 2	19	6
* 2 0 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0		
2 2 2 *	21	4
Total	40	10
Plus Tuesday's score	46	4
Grand total	86	14
Fred Hoey, Carteret Gun Club—		
2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 0		
* 0 * 1	20	5
2 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 0		
2 1 2 2	20	5
Total	40	10
Plus Tuesday's score	45	5
Grand total	85	15
Daniel Bradley, Carteret Gun Club—		
2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2	21	4
2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2		
0 out	17	5
Total	38	9
Plus Tuesday's score	43	7
Grand total	81	16
C. S. Chapin, Westminster Kennel Club—		
0 * 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2		
0 2 2 2	16	9
Withdrawn, with privilege	..	..
Total	16	9
Plus Tuesday's score	41	9
Grand total	57	18
T. D. Hooper, Carteret Gun Club—		
1 2 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 0 2 2		
2 2 2 *	21	4
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 * 2 0 2 2 1 2 0		
2 2 2 1	20	5
Total	41	9
Plus Tuesday's score	47	3
Grand total	88	12
Louis Duryea, Carteret Gun Club—		
0 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 1 * 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 *		
2 2 2 2	19	6
2 1 1 0 2 2 0 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 0 2		
1 1 0 2	20	5
Total	39	11
Plus Tuesday's score	46	4
Grand total	85	15
Mr. Cleland, Philadelphia Gun Club—		
* 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 *		
2 0 2 2	18	7
2 2 2 2 2 0 2 * * 2 0 2 2 2 1 1 withdrew	12	3
Total	30	10
Plus Tuesday's score	43	7
Grand total	73	17
W. A. H. Stafford, Carteret Gun Club—		
2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 0 0 0 2 2		
2 2 0 2	19	6
2 0 0 * 2 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 2 2 withdrew	9	6
Total	28	12
Plus Tuesday's score	41	9
Grand total	69	21
George S. McAlpin, Carteret Gun Club—		
2 0 2 2 2 * 2 2 2 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 *		
2 2 0 2	16	9
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
2 2 2 2	24	1
Total	40	10
Plus Tuesday's score	47	3
Grand total	87	13
W. S. Edey, Carteret Gun Club—		
* 2 1 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 * 2 0 2		
2 2 2 0	17	8
0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 * Withdrew	12	3
Total	29	11
Plus Tuesday's score	44	6
Grand total	73	17

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

Horses Declared from Handicaps.

In addition to the six declarations from the Suburban hitherto published, Sly Fox has been declared out. This leaves forty-two entries still eligible. These declarations from the Brooklyn Handicap have been made: A. Belmont's St. Bartholomew and the Good Hope Stable's Moherca.

BLOCKED BY ITS OWN BILL

Platt Men Say the Union League Club Has Been "Bunkoed" in the Primary Matter.

THE FIFTY-THREE OPPOSE IT

Measure Said to Contain Provisions Which Legislate Out of Existence All but the Two Leading Parties in the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Representatives of the Republican "machine" are rejoicing to-night over what they term the "bunkoing" of the independents in the primary matter. The cause of their jubilation is the discovery that the suggestions for a primary bill brought here by Elihu Root, representing the Union League Club, contain provisions which legislate out of existence all but the two leading parties in this State and empower the Police Board to establish the control of the machines of these two parties more firmly than ever in the City of New York.

The bill drawn by Mr. Root was the outcome of a conference at the Union League Club Sunday, which was participated in by Mr. Root and Paul D. Cravath, representing the club, H. W. Taft and Chase Mellen from the Committee of Fifty-three, W. H. Hotchkiss and H. W. Hill of Buffalo, and Senator Pavey. Mr. Root brought copies of the document to Albany yesterday, and they were delivered to Gov. Black and a few of the leaders.

It was not until to-night that some of its features leaked out. Suspicion that the proposed bill could hardly be what the independents here expected was aroused when it became known that Mr. Lauterbach, representing the Platt-Quigg machine, approved it, and had told Mr. Root he would help him pass it. The explanation of this indorsement from so radical a machine source was furnished when these provisions in the bill became known:

1. In the outset it defines a political party as one which polled at least 3 per cent. of the total vote for Governor at the preceding election. This would legislate out of existence the Gold Democratic, Socialist-Labor, and Prohibitionist Parties, none of which cast as much as 2 per cent. of the vote in 1896. The present law requires only 10,000 votes to make a political party. The total vote for Governor in 1896 was 1,434,046. Three per cent. of that is 43,020. The National Democratic candidate received 26,698 votes, the Prohibitionist 17,449, and the Socialist-Labor 18,362. If Mr. Root's bill should become a law, it is pointed out that these parties would have no place on the official ballot, and would have to make their nominations by petition as independent bodies, while the only two parties with legal standing would be the Democratic and Republican.

2. It provides that representation in political conventions shall be based either on a specified number of delegates from each election district or the vote for the head of the ticket at the preceding election, the choice of methods being left to the County Committee. The selection of the election district plan would, it is pointed out, enable the Police Board, composed of machine men, to so gerrymander the election districts as to keep them in the control of the machines.

3. It fixes a general primary day, but allows a loop hole by which, if a party is willing to bear the expenses of its own primary, it can hold it whenever it likes. The inducement to hold it on the day fixed is that then the cost would be a public charge.

These provisions, constituting an apparent surrender to the machine, proved as surprising to organization men here as to the independents. Taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Root came to Albany at the same time as Mr. Lauterbach, and that they dined together and went to the Governor's reception together, they gave rise to the conclusion in certain quarters that the independents had been buncoed.

It also leaked out to-day that the Committee of Fifty-three had declined to indorse the Union League Club bill, and will prepare one of its own. Whether their objections are based on the provisions which have aroused comment here is not known.

THE NEWSPAPER LIBEL BILL.

Will Be Reported Favorably by Senate Committee—Many Amendments.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon, decided to report the Ellsworth newspaper libel bill. It has been amended by striking out the word "libelous" wherever it appears in the bill and makes it applicable only to licentious or obscene publications.

The bill, according to Senator Ellsworth, is amended to exempt newspapers that are not in the habit of running toward sensationalism. The members of the committee, with the exception of Senator Pavey, were unanimously for the bill. Senator Cantor, in explaining the unanimous vote, said:

"The teeth have been drawn from the bill. It cannot, in its present state, hurt any reputable publication. In addition to that we, like all who voted for it, reserve the right to fight it upon the floor of the Senate."

BIENNIAL SESSIONS BILL.

Caucus of Republican Assemblymen Votes to Make It a Party Measure.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A caucus of Republican Assemblymen to-night agreed to make the biennial session of the Legislature bill a party measure. While but fifty of the seventy-eight Republicans were present, it is known that seventy-six votes can be obtained even though the three Republican members from Albany do not abide by caucus action, for Seligsburg, National Democrat, has signified his intention of supporting it as have both Independent Republicans and Cottle from Syracuse. The bill will probably be called up to-morrow morning for final passage, a notice to that effect having been served to-day.

The absentees from the caucus to-night were McEwen, Coughley, and Stedman, from Albany; Adler and Lowenthal, New York; Eldridge of Warren, Pierce of Essex, Goodsell of Orange, Miller of Erie, Kavanaugh of Saratoga, Hanna of Dutchess, and Paris of Washington. Laimbeer and Cottle did not attend, but Weekes of New York did. Several absentees not mentioned had left proxies and votes.

It was said that the majority of the absentees who did not send proxies staid away from the caucus merely to demonstrate their opposition, but that they will vote for the bill.

DEAD CASHIER $6,000 SHORT.

William Chenery for Forty Years in the Portland Post Office.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch was received at the Federal Building to-day from Post Office Inspectors Brown and Snow, who are in Portland, announcing that William Chenery, cashier of the Portland office, who died last Friday, was $6,000 short in his accounts.

Mr. Chenery had held the position of cashier about forty years, and had never been suspected of peculation. The shortage was discovered by Inspectors who examined the accounts just after Mr. Chenery's death.

WIRE TRUST MEETING CALLED.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The much-talked-of Wire Trust will be an accomplished fact before the end of the week. A meeting of the Wire and Nail Association has been called for to-morrow, although the place of meeting has not been given out. It probably will be held in New York, however, as nearly all the people interested in these trades are at present in that city. At this meeting the consolidation question will be thoroughly discussed, and final action on the part of the members of the association may be taken. It is expected that this action will be favorable. After the association meeting another meeting of the committee which had charge of the work of consolidating all through will be held, when some decisive action is expected. This great trust, which will be known as the American Steel and Wire Company, is capitalized at $87,000,000.

The plan of the consolidation is to buy up all the wire plants in the country and incidentally secure a number of furnaces and steel mills, so that the company can purchase its finished material right from the ore.

The capacity of the plants which it is expected eventually to include in the new company is about 50,000 tons a week of rods, wire, and wire nails.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Police Pension Bill Materially Amended in the Senate—Assemblyman-Elect Simpson Sworn In.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Assembly held a short session this morning and passed but two bills. The bills passed were Assemblyman Holdrum's amendment to the Marriage License law which will make the law apply only in the cases where both of the contracting parties live out of the State; the other is a House bill to provide for the payment of expenses of the Constitutional amendment election held last September. Later these bills were passed: House, 87, providing for two additional factory inspectors, both to be females; House, 31, allowing witnesses actual traveling expenses in addition to the present fee of 50 cents; House, 83, allowing Jersey City to spend $200,000 for station houses.

The House defeated House bill 148, providing that a city official shall furnish bonds to guarantee and surety companies. The bill was defeated 15 to 30.

The House this afternoon adopted a resolution petitioning the New Jersey Congressmen to oppose the bill before Congress to establish in the Treasury Department a bureau to regulate insurance.

The Senate passed these bills: Senate bill, empowering the rector and Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, to convey certain real estate; Senate bill, allowing the Superintendent of Telegraph in first-class cities a salary of $2,500 a year; House bill, authorizing cities to apply surplus money from the sale of water bonds to purchase fire apparatus; Senate bill, incorporating the town of Irvington.

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was taken up with a discussion on Assemblyman Porter's Police Pension bill. The bill was very materially amended, and, as finally agreed upon before being ordered reingrossed, it contained but little of the original provisions. As the bill passed the House it provided for a disability pension and also for a service pension for any police officer in any municipality of the State who had reached sixty years of age and who had served twenty-five years.

On Senator Ketcham's motion, the service pension feature was entirely eliminated. Mr. Ketcham said the policemen had agreed to this amendment. Senator William M. Johnson offered an amendment excepting towns, townships, and boroughs from the operations of the bill, and after considerable debate this amendment was carried. A further amendment also carried provides that no pension shall be allowed unless by a vote of the Governing Board of the municipality to which the measure applies.

Assemblyman-elect Simpson made his appearance in the House this afternoon and was sworn in without any comment. The oath of office was administered by Assemblyman Porter, on direction of the Speaker.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A Truce Declared and Commissioner York Accepted as the Representative of the Organization.

The warring factions of the organization Democrats of Kings County yesterday announced a cessation of hostilities and their willingness to accept Police Commissioner York, in the absence of Hugh McLaughlin, as the representative of the organization. The developments of the last few days indicate that that course was adopted as a result of Senator McCarren's trip to Florida to consult with Mr. McLaughlin.

Nobody believes that the cessation of hostilities is more than an armed truce. The opposition to President York and his suddenly displayed love for Tammany is, it is said, as strong as ever, and the new complexion given to affairs is merely a mask assumed for purposes of policy. When the six months during which Mayor Van Wyck has the power of removal have expired and free speech cannot be punished by loss of place, a different story may be told.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. York had decided to differ with Mr. McLaughlin on State matters and to join forces with Mr. Croker in opposing ex-Senator Hill. Mr. Croker's recognition of Mr. York as the head of the Brooklyn Democracy after Mr. Shevlin had been named by Mr. McLaughlin to represent him, opens the way for that inference. According to the politicians Mr. York has many followers in Brooklyn, and with the added prestige of patronage handler for the administration, he could doubtless destroy any hopes Mr. McLaughlin might have of sending a solid delegation for Hill to the State Convention.

Of course just now there is no open break between the Brooklyn and Tammany forces, but it is no secret that the Brooklyn men are far from satisfied with the distribution of favors, and that Mr. Croker's attitude has not been conciliatory. A close alliance of Kings County and Tammany delegates would not control the State, but it would make a brave showing that might attract recruits. At the present time nobody in Brooklyn appears to understand what Mr. Croker's plans are. Men who profess to know say his scheme is to weaken the McLaughlin forces as far as possible, recognizing that a solid anti-Hill delegation is impossible.

Mr. York had a long conference with Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and left the Mayor's office looking gratified. He declined to divulge the subject of the talk, but consented to talk on Brooklyn affairs. He said there were no real troubles over there, and that what little differences there were would be smoothed down within a few days. Asked about the Moffett-Milne Water Supply Department dispute, Mr. York said that would be settled amicably. He would not say how.

Mr. Croker is reported as saying that if the Deputy Commissioner wanted Milne removed, of course he would be removed. Chief Engineer Birdsall, in whose department Milne is, says he is a good man for the place, and must not be interfered with, and there the matter stands. Deputy Commissioner Moffett has not publicly receded from his declaration that either Milne must be removed or he would resign; but he has not resigned and Milne has not been removed.

Citizens' Union Men Meet.

The Committee on Organization of the Citizens' Union, to whom has been intrusted the work of arranging a general plan of organization throughout the city, met at 42 East Twenty-third Street last night and held a long executive session. At the close of the meeting it was announced that nothing had been done.

Democratic Club Accessions.

There was no indication last night of any lack of interest in the Democratic Club. The parlors and billiard room were crowded and the bar was doing the usual brisk business. The bulletin board showed sixteen applications for membership during the day. All the candidates were from the Borough of Richmond, and all were proposed by Mr. Croker.

An Unknown Old Man Drops Dead.

An unknown man, about seventy years old, with long gray hair and beard, dropped to the sidewalk in front of 574 Grand Street last night, and died as he was being helped into the store at that number. He had the appearance of a Russian peddler. He wore a brown overcoat, gray clothes, well worn, and top boots. He had $111.25 in American money and Russian bills, and gold to the value of $122.50. He carried no paper or clue to his identity. He was 165 pounds weight, and five feet seven inches in height. The body was taken to the Morgue.

A Discussion of Taxation.

A dinner is to be given at the St. Denis Hotel Saturday night to afford an opportunity for an intelligent discussion of the subject of taxation. The hosts are Wheeler H. Peckham, Thomas G. Shearman, and Julien T. Davies, and the guests are the members of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and the Assembly, with perhaps some of the local Assessors. Mr. Peckham said last night that the dinner was not given by any particular organization, and that it had no political significance. It is to be a private affair, and, unless the present arrangements are altered, no publicity will be given to the discussion.

The Edward Clifford Murder Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court this morning denied the application of Senator Daly in the Edward Clifford murder case for a writ of mandamus to compel the Hudson County court to amend the record of the trial so as to show that Clifford was tried by a struck jury. The court held that the matter of selecting a jury forms no part of the trial. Senator Daly may take the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney Improving.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 23.—Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was thrown from her horse Monday, is resting well and shows a marked improvement. A slight concussion of the spine is the most serious symptom. Dr. Bull of New York reached here this afternoon on a special train to attend Mrs. Whitney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry—Capt. Charles L. Cooper, from Troop A to Troop E; Capt. William H. Beck, from Troop E to Troop A.

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Louisville, on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

Navy.

Ensign N. T. Coleman is discharged from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and has ten days' leave of absence.

Sailmaker C. E. Tallman is ordered to the Vermont.

Carpenter A. R. Mackie is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Carpenter William Boone is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Carpenter J. Burke is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Carpenter J. P. Yates is ordered to the Franklin.

Boatswain P. H. Burns is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Carpenter F. H. Preble is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cincinnati sailed from Para for Barbados, Feb. 18.

Castine sailed from Para for Barbados, Feb. 18.

Machias sailed from Funchal for Norfolk, Feb. 20.

Brooklyn sailed from St. Thomas for Santa Cruz, Feb. 22.

Essex sailed from Port Royal for Hampton Roads, Feb. 23.

Annapolis sailed from St. Thomas for La Guayra, Feb. 23.

Detroit sailed from Mobile for Key West, Feb. 23.

Submarine Boat to be Tested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 23.—The submarine boat Holland, which has been lying in the mud near the Nixon shipyard for some months, was towed into deep water this afternoon, and a trial will be made in a few days. A couple of men, supposed to be in the employ of Spain, have been watching the boat for the last few days. It is rumored that Mr. Holland, the owner, was offered $65,000 for her by the Cubans. Mr. Holland said that the latter report was untrue, and that he would sell the boat to no one but the United States Government.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont; Judge William Law, Jr., Chicago, and Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y.

GRAND—Thomas J. Lloyd and Ransom M. Fuller, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—George E. Greene, Binghamton.

IMPERIAL—Land Commissioner G. A. A. Dean, Little Rock, Ark.

MANHATTAN—A. Wallace Pope, Boston.

WALDORF—Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy.

WINDSOR—Col. Mackinnon, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, jewelry and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; H. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Allen's Bargain Store, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. Allen, dry goods and notions, 120 West Thirteenth Street.
Allen's Bargain Store, Wellsville, N. Y.; F. Allen, dry goods and notions, 120 West Thirteenth Street.
Alexander & Spahn, Xenia, Ohio; O. A. Spahn, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing, 676 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; O. Spahr, carpets; F. D. Alexander, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Appleton & Edge, Lexington, Ky.; C. H. Edge, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. D. Barnum, cloaks and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bradley & Blakely, Denver, Col.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barker, Rose & Clinton Company, Elmira, N. Y.; F. Barker, hardware; Hotel Imperial.
Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks, 10 White Street; Hotel Savoy.
Bannon & Kennaugh, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Kennaugh, millinery; Miss L. Bannon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Biedler, W. T., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Schiff, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Barton, Wittsie & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George H. Wittsie, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue.
Boyd, A. C., & Son, Lincoln, Ill.; A. C. Boyd, dry goods; Albert.
Blackman & Lukenheimer, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Blackman, crockery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 2 Walker Street; Union Square Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.
Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Anna L. Gill, dry goods; St. Denis.
Blumenfeld, M., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Boyd, A. C., & Son, Lincoln, Neb.; A. C. Boyd, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. J. Hirshfield, department store; Normandie.
Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Lou Elberson, department store; 147 East Thirtieth Street.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Irwin, domestics, &c.; Sinclair House.
Timpane, M., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Timpane, jewelry; Sinclair House.
Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, dry goods, &c.; A. E. Beuman, notions; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McCarthy, millinery; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Closman, L. E., Toledo, Ohio; millinery.
Crittenden, F. A., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods.
Campbell, G. W., & Co., Bloomington, Ind.; I. S. Botts, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central.
Coyle & Kelly, Warren, Ohio; Nellie Kelly, millinery; Rose Coyle, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
California Notion and Toy Company, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Feigenbaum, toys and novelties, 650 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Canton Bridge Company, Canton, Ohio; John R. Reed, bridge manufacturing; Hotel Marlborough.
Dockume Brothers, Corsicana, Texas; J. L. Dockume, dry goods and notions; New York Central Hotel.
Davy & Co., Evart, Mich.; L. E. Davy, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods and notions; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dickerson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Dickerson, hats and caps; Hotel Cadillac.
Davis, J., Union City, Tenn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Metropole.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, notions, laces, and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. J. Carter, boys' clothing, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillies, domestics, dress goods, and woolens, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, dress goods, laces, cloaks, and furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Espenhain & Alprecht, Terre Haute, Ind.; N. H. Alprecht, silks, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Grand Hotel.
Ellis, C. S., Sarnia, Ontario; Eliza Stone; dry goods; Margaret Louisa.
Estes, John H., & Co., Richmond, Mo.; John H. Estes, general merchandise; Lafayette.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods, J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Eisenstaedt Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. Eisenstaedt, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Freedman Brothers, Rusk, Texas; Levi Freedman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fitton, D. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, notions and furnishing goods; Astor House.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Thenehon, notions and fancy goods; Gilsey House.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. S. Jones, white goods and linens; Holland House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; S. H. Trask, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.
Fellheimer, L., Richmond, Va.; clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Pitzer, F. G., Bristol, Tenn.; shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. E. Moore, linens, flannels, blankets, dress goods, silks, and velvets; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Foster, L. M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; St. Denis.
Foye & Morrison, Savannah, Ga.; A. Morrison, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goldsmith, notions; Vendome.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; G. W. Hunter, notions; Hotel Albert.
Graham, M. & L., Alliance, Ohio; Maud Graham, millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.
Great Western, Newark, Ohio; L. Hirshberg, clothing.
Glick, E., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; St. Cloud.
Gimble Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Dusty, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Stuart House.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss D. Samuels, notions and laces, 377 Broadway; Holland House.
Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Stuart House.
Grubbs & Hazelriggs, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, carpets; Sinclair House.
Harned & Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa; C. J. Von Maur, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hagedon, W. H., Chicago; H. M. Gifford, millinery.
Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Cheney, hosiery and gloves; 34 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Grant, Japanese goods, 45 Lispenard Street, Broadway Central Hotel.
Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Ohio; J. Hall, notions and furnishing goods; Gilsey House.
Horner & McClaren, Connellsville, Penn.; E. W. Horner, men's furnishings; Miller's Hotel.
Horn, A., & Co., Belleville, Ill.; A. Horn, dry goods; Belvedere.
Hassmer, J. C., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Hassmer, dry goods.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, notions and toilet articles; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hays, H. A., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Hays, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hoban, M., Benson, Minn.; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Graves, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Human Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; H. J. Fohlen, dress good; Trainor House.
Hinrich Crockery Company, Racine, Wis.; B. Hinrich, crockery and china; Albert.
Hinrich Crockery Company, Davenport, Ill.; E. A. Hinrich, dry goods; St. Denis.
Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Ida Miller, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Jeuss Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; F. A. Jeuss, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Johnson, S. D., & Co., Frankfort, Ky.; S. D. Johnson, notions and millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.
Joseph, I., & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, carpets; Hotel Metropole.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods; F. Coburn, flannels, 8 Greene Street.
Kennedy, Miss E. J., Providence, R. I.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Normandie.
Kleeman, Goldstein & Co., Shelbyville, Ill.; W. Goldstein, clothing and shoes; 661 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Kritzman, J., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; J. Kritzman, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; E. Kinnane, dress goods; Trainor House.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss R. Colman, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Kahn Brothers, Boliver, Tenn.; Marcus Kahn, general merchandise; St. Cloud Hotel.
Kaufman & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, ladies' wear; Holland House.
Kohn, J. R., Orangeburg, S. C.; Sol Kohn, dry goods and millinery; 649 Lexington Avenue.
Katzenstein, I., Escanaba, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lefkowitz, S., Canton, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. Lit, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Miss Ford, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; Samuel Lyons, dry goods and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lyons, S. & I., Vincennes, Ind.; I Lyons, dry goods and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Belvedere House.
Lowenthal, B., Chicago, Ill.; paper stock; Savoy.
Leo, M. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks.
Laflin & Glascock, Vandalia, Mo.; J. B. Glascock, general merchandise.
Lowenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowenthal, white and furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, notions and furnishing goods, 54 Franklin Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks and underwear; Hotel Albert.
Leboutillier & Simpson Company, The; G. E. Given, silks and velvets; Hotel Albert.
Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; Margie Fuleuirider, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Murphy & Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; W. F. Walters, cloaks, suits, laces, and infants' wear; Gerlach Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Worcester, Mass.; C. A. Homer, furnishing goods, hosiery, and umbrellas, 55 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Maher Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; W. Maher, clothing; Sinclair House.
Mayer, William C., Dayton, Ohio; Joseph M. Carter, wall paper, &c.; Hotel Imperial.
Munker, Jones, Steubenville, Ohio; L. L. Munker, dry goods.
Mayer, W. C., Dayton, Ohio; fancy goods; Imperial.
Miller, A. P., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; A. P. Miller, general merchandise.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Celia Nelson, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Moore & Stevenson, Oil City, Penn.; L. C. Adler, dry goods; Imperial.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Morrison, upholstery goods, 55 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, notions and fancy goods; J. M. Cohn, dry goods; R. H. Booth, dry goods; D. Robilliard, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mann & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; M. R. Mann, dry goods.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods and pictures; 45 Lispenard Street.
Miller, Weizenhof & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Joe Weizenhof, clothing; Bartholdi.
Miller, Weizenhof & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Miller, clothing, Bartholdi.
Moody, S. S., Beatrice, Neb.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mansbach Brothers, Trinidad, Col.; A. Mansbach, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Nahm, E., & Co., Bowling Green, Ky.; Max B. Nahm, clothing and furnishings; Marlborough.
Nussbaum & Bach, Busyrus, Ohio; Isaac Nussbaum, clothing.
Nichol, Anna M., Washington, Penn.; Anna M. Nichol, millinery; Emma O. Patterson, millinery; Margaret Louisa.
Niergarth, A. R., Reed City, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.
Oppenheim, Leo, Albany, N. Y.; merchant tailors.
Orr, William S., Syracuse, N. Y.; plumbing and heating; Grand Hotel.
Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; J. C. Olds, china and silverware, 544 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, flannels and blankets, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Palmer Brothers, Princeton, Ill.; Thomas Palmer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. W. McGarry, laces and ribbons, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S., Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Montgomery, silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.
Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; Miss C. Nelson, umbrellas; 157 Duane Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Loudon, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.
Polk, J. O., Dardanells, Ark.; general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Burchfield, blankets and flannels; W. H. Neely, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pixley, A., West Salem, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankfort, Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Quinn, J. J., Marshall, Texas; millinery and shoes; New York Hotel.
Reeves & Veeder Co., The, Schenectady, N. Y.; M. P. Smart, notions and yarns; J. C. McKinney, hosiery and underwear; Continental Hotel.
Robbins, Mrs. J. B., St. Paul, Minn.; millinery; New Amsterdam.
Redmond, John J., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; manufacturer of boxes and groceries; Grand Union Hotel.
Russel & Trosper, Breckinridge, Mo.; Sam Russel, general merchandise; West Point Hotel.
Rice, Mrs. Isaac, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Albert.
Ripinski, A., Jefferson, Texas; dry goods.
Riker Dry Goods Company, The, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Riker, dry goods; Waldorf Hotel.
Rindsfoos, S., Circleville, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rhea, R. P., Company, Forney, Texas; R. P. Rhea, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Roth, G., Uniontown, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sholen, J., & Sons, Paris, Ill.; M. Sholen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Frank Wyman, hardware; Imperial.
Stair, J., York, Penn.; J. Stair, Jr., dry goods, notions, &c.; Holland House.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. K. Patterson, dry goods; W. P. Robinson, notions; Albemarle Hotel.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; Hoffman House.
Smith, H., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; H. K. Smith, hardware; Hotel Imperial.
Sergel Brothers, Claysville, Penn.; Max Federman, dry goods.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Belvedere House.
Smith, W. A., & Co., Louisiana, Mo.; W. A. Smith, general merchandise.
Schenck, D. S., Paris, Ill.; Bruce McNutt, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis.
Stevens, F., Helena, Mont.; millinery; Everett House.
Sax & Lewis, Kankakee, Ill.; S. J. Lewis, dry goods and clothing; Imperial.
Sweeney, S., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. McLaughlin, millinery; S. Sweeney, millinery; S. M. McLaughlin, millinery; Continental.
Sampson, A., Decorah, Iowa; general merchandise; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.
Spring Brothers & Holzworth, Alliance, Ohio; J. Holzworth, notions and carpets; Westminster Hotel.
Smith, J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Smith, millinery and shoes; Murray Hill Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and velvets; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; R. B. Patterson, notions; Gilsey House.
Spiesberger, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; N. A. Spiesberger, millinery; Belvedere House.
Stephens, Mrs. M. W., Frankfort, Ky.; millinery.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, The, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Knott, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. A. Taylor, furnishing goods, 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. E. Rounds, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Tompkins-Robinett Dry Goods Company, Fulton, Mo.; J. T. Tompkins, notions and shoes; Hotel Albert.
Taylor, Mrs. A. H., Bowling Green, Ky.; dry goods; Waldorf.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Terry, W. B., Bonham, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Terry, W. B., Bonham, Texas; J. J. Woody, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Unger, I., & Co., Erie, Penn.; I. Unger, dry goods.
Ullman Brothers, Talladega, Ala.; A. Ullman, millinery, dry goods, and clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.
Voss & Co., Gatesville, Texas; H. C. Voss, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Vogt's Millinery, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Vogt, millinery; Diemer's.
W. H. & W. F. Drescher, Hannibal, Mo.; William H. Drescher, clothing and furnishings; St. Denis.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaver, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Gerlach Hotel.
Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; J. Cohn, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, woolens, cloaks, and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mark, domestics and white goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; T. E. Kibbey, clothing, cloaks, and suits; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; F. E. Woodward, books, 438 Broadway.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Webber Brothers, Hamilton, Ontario; Charles S. Webber, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Waldman, L. J., Albany, N. Y.; notions and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wells, J. B., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. Pfeifer, dress goods; J. T. Jones, silks and velvets; Park Avenue Hotel.
Walker, D. N., Union City, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. L. Rodgers, dress goods; Broadway Central.
Wasserman & Brother & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, notions; Hoffman House.
Zeigler, C. W., Attica, Md.; C. W. Zeigler, dry goods; W. Zeigler, dry goods; Continental.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

H. P. Ross & Co.—Schedules of Henry P. Ross & Co., dealers in twine at 92 White Street, show liabilities of $6,675, nominal assets $3,355, actual assets $3,339.

BUDETHAL & SCHWAGER.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday took charge of the place of business of Budethal & Schwager, cap manufacturers at 263 Greene Street, on four executions for $578 on confessions of judgments made by Mary Schwager only for money loaned to the firm and for merchandise. They have been in business since August last.

Mrs. S. SCHLANSKEY.—David J. Lees has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mrs. Sarah Schlanskey of 526 Grand Street by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court on the application of Franklin Bien, attorney for Isaac Cohen, a judgment creditor for $8,995, and Israel Wischawski, a judgment creditor for $7,419. She is not in any business now, but was formerly in the shoe business, and has no property of any kind. She formerly owned twelve houses, 93 to 103 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, valued at $90,000, mortgaged for $48,000, which she conveyed some time ago to Joseph Finklestone of Bridgeport, Conn., to secure a loan of $2,000. She never got the property back, and she thinks there is an equity coming to her from it of several thousand dollars.

Out of Town.

ACHILLE ALLESSI.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment against Achille Allessi, a fruit shipper of Italy, for $1,874, in favor of the Fruit Auction Company on notes. It was served on a banker here.

CRESCENT IRON COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against William H. D. Bowman, who did business as the Crescent Iron Company, in Jersey City, for $526, in favor of Philo P. Safford, for money advanced on accounts. It was served on the Standard Oil Company and two other parties with whom Mr. Bowman did business.

A DRY GOODS FIRM'S TROUBLE.

Sawyer, Manning & Co. of This City and Boston Involved by the Failure of Their Mills.

Sawyer, Manning & Co., dry goods commission merchants of 86 Franklin Street, this city, and 68 Chauncey Street, Boston, are in financial difficulties, having been involved in the failure of three of the mills for which they were selling agents, viz., Burlington Woolen Company, Winooski Worsted Company of Winooski, Vt., and the Colchester Mills of Colchester, Vt., for which receivers were appointed in Boston on Monday.

Sawyer, Manning & Co. are indorsers on mill paper, it is said, for about $1,000,000. They expect to pay their creditors in full and ask only for a little time to straighten out matters. The headquarters of the firm are in Boston, but they have had a branch in this city for many years, and stood very high in the estimation of the trade here for honesty integrity, and conservative business methods. In the trade it is thought that their embarrassment will be only temporary, and that they will be able to settle up their affairs to the satisfaction of their creditors. Sawyer, Manning & Co. went into liquidation on Feb 1, and a new firm was formed under the style of Sawyer, Stone & Co., composed of Joseph Sawyer, Joseph Stone, and Thomas F. Patterson, all of whom were partners in the preceding firm, Joseph D. Sawyer and John B. Manning of the old firm did not become partners in the new firm. The business has been established thirty-seven years. Joseph Sawyer, the senior partner, was for many years a partner in E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co. Bradstreet's reports state that Mr. Mudge died in 1881, and that firm went into liquidation. They were succeeded by Joy, Lincoln & Motley, in which Joseph Sawyer was special partner. Another firm was formed as Sawyer & Manning in 1881, composed of Joseph D. Sawyer and John B. Manning. They were succeeded on Jan. 1, 1886, by Sawyer, Burt & Manning. Joseph Sawyer became a partner, and on Jan. 1, 1889, the style became Sawyer, Manning & Co. Joseph Stone became a partner on Jan. 1, 1897.

Besides the mills heretofore mentioned, the firm were also agents for several other large mills. The partners of Sawyer, Manning & Co. made an assignment in Boston yesterday, and the Sheriff took possession of the New York store on an attachment for $25,000 in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city against both the Colchester Mills and Sawyer, Manning & Co. on a draft of the mill accepted by the firm. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence of the partners. The names mentioned in the attachment are Joseph Sawyer, Joseph D. Sawyer, John B. Manning, Joseph Stone, and Thomas F. Patterson. Mr. Patterson was Treasurer of the Burlington Woolen Company, and Joseph Sawyer, President. It was organized in 1864 and had a capital stock of $200,000. A year ago its statement showed assets, $1,511,000, liabilities, $821,000. The Winooski Worsted Company was capitalized at $100,000, and the Colchester Mills at $200,000. It is said here that the stockholders in these companies have contributed $350,000 lately to keep the mills going.

Joseph D. Sawyer said yesterday that Sawyer, Manning & Co. had put the mills in the hands of receivers for their own protection and for the protection of the creditors. The firm are on the mill paper for a considerable amount, and deemed this the best course to pursue. The trouble is due to the hard times, and business depression of the past few years, and having too much paper out. There was also a difference of opinion as to the policy of running the mills. Sawyer, Manning & Co. are in liquidation. Another firm, Sawyer, Stone & Co. was formed to continue the business of running the mills. What they will do as to that is not yet determined. Asked how much the liabilities of Sawyer, Manning & Co. are, he said that their own liabilities are not large, but the amount they are on mill paper is considerable. Asked if the amount on mill paper would reach $1,000,000, he said he thought it would. The assets exceed the liabilities, the firm have ample collateral, and will pay in full, but need a little time.

"This is one of the cases where we will pay in full," said Mr. Sawyer, "and when I say it I mean it. All we need is time." Mr. Sawyer also said that they had made an assignment in Boston to Mr. Snow, one of the receivers of the mills. Asked if they would make an assignment here, he said he did not think so.

In the trade yesterday expressions of sympathy for the firm were freely expressed, and it was expected that they would be able to pay in full and have a surplus. Joseph Sawyer was heretofore reputed to be worth $500,000 personally, and it is said that if all the stockholders in the mills can be held personally liable for the debts of the mills, that will help Sawyer, Manning & Co. materially. The mills are considered very valuable property. The old house of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co. were reported to have done a business of $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year. Business has greatly decreased since then, and of late years the business of Sawyer, Manning & Co. was estimated at $2,000,000 a year.

In the notice of dissolution of Sawyer, Manning & Co. on Feb. 1, it was stated that they dissolved by mutual consent, all bills and accounts due by the firm will be paid by Joseph Stone at 68 Chauncey Street, Boston, and by Thomas F. Patterson at 86 Franklin Street, New York, and they will collect all outstandings, having been authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. Sawyer, Stone & Co. will continue the business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ARONSON, Rudolph—E. Forgotson	$128
ALTIERI, Pasquale—H. G. Cooper	169
BLOUNT, Duncan F.—W. H. Sage	136
BINNER, Albert—L. Steinhardt and others	29
BRAY, Susan—W. Schwegler and another, costs	83
BESTON, Rafala S.—H. J. S. Hall and others, executors, &c., costs	155
BATTIN, Sylvester S., Jr.—Le Roy C. Fairchild	146
CHRISTIE, Samuel W.—J. B. White	55
COHEN, Meyer—E. Henschel	151
CHUTJIAN, Henry P.—F. Boultbee and another	74
EMMETT, Emily—J. J. Butler, as temporary administrator	10,461
FLAXMAN, Louis—L. Weinstein	136
FROST, Clara L. and Louis H.—M. Condron	311
FEIN, Samuel, and Samuel Ledman—I. Tankovs	324
GERAGHTY, Andrew—R. McCabe	59
GUTTERMAN, Solomon—H. Levy	174
GRIFFITH, Nathaniel—C. Witte	90
HUME, Henry J.—W. J. Purdy	46
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—J. R. Gibney	329
HOOKE, Charles W.—H. G. Murray	70
HEATHER, George—O. M. Arnold and another	359
HERRMANN, Peter—P. Elsen and another	50
HERZFELDER, Sigmund, and Samuel Mosbacher—J. Rothschild, costs	95
HESS, Julia—L. Saalberg	66
JACQUELINE, Emma L.—S. Green, deficiency	606
JUDD, Frank H., Jr.—R. W. Rogers	142
JEWELL, William H.—G. L. Fowler	290
KRUG, Regina—M. Stebanowez	32
KIECHLE, Marie—J. H. Krenrich	74
KEPPLER, Mary—H. T. Dakin	143
KNAUF, Frederick—New York Telephone Company	41
LEVISON, Jacob—M. Rich & Brother	157
MATHER, Charles E.—Cox, Cooper, Ward & Young	150
MITCHELL, William P.—A. Jacobi	203
MEEKS, William S.—T. K. Foster	84
MABIE, Edgar W.—H. O'Neill	446
MITCHELL, John T., Henry H. Cooper, and Mitchell & Cooper Co.—A. Sheffield and others	2,885
M'AULEY, William—W. H. Quick	526
M'CORMACK, Eugene—A. von Welden	134
NEWMAN, Walter G.—J. H. Woodbury	5,332
OTTMAN, William H.—C. H. Coulson	248
POST, Jacob, and Willet G. Smith—F. F. Loewenfels	208
POST, Jacob—J. Seeman and others	461
PHILLIPS, Virginia—F. F. Allen and another	155
QUIRK, Richard—Corn Exchange Bank	163
RICHARDSON, Enoch L.—H. A. Carly	379
ROBBINS, B. D.—J. Dillon	118
ROGERS, Henry—R. H. Arnold	2,116
RINGROSE, Thomas W., and Louis Steckler—L. Schneider	213
RONDE, Philip—The H. B. Claflin Co.	482
SAUSE, Robert F.—K. Windolph	43
SCHNEER, Benjamin—G. F. Vietor and others	713
SCHNEER, Benjamin—H. A. Caesar and others	452
SCHNEER, Benjamin—R. Passavant and others	411
SCHNEER, Benjamin—G. C. Andreae and others	828
SCHWAGER, Mary—S. Levy	117
SCHWAGER, Mary—K. Lewie	117
SCHWAGER, Mary—A. Glassman	77
SCHWAGER, Mary—C. Kronfeld	267
SIMONSON, Delia—H. Hyman and another	435
SPENCER, Benjamin—William Brook's Son's Co.	390
SMITH, Albert E.—G. M. Wright, assignee	105
SMITH, Drake V.—E. Ludwig	121
TINNEBERG, Anne E., trustee; Edward, Ida, Frederick, Henry, and William E.—M. Sacks	27
TIERNEY, John—C. H. Evans and others	574
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—Corn Exchange Bank	119
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—Corn Exchange Bank	47
TOELBERG, Niels—E. Goldnick	325
TERRY, Thomas H.—G. M. Wright, assignee	129
THE MAYOR, &c.—T. W. Osborne	507
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—S. A. Norton, costs	97
THE ELECTRIC LAUNCH COMPANY—M. H. Pearson and another	110
THE SOUTH AMBOY GASLIGHT COMPANY—L. Plaut and another	220
THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE Society—James B. Murray	386
VAN NESS, Isaac M.—J. J. Murphy	189
VAN ZILE, Milton A.—New York Telephone Company	120
WEINBERG, Jennie—H. Joseph	267
WENDELL, H. M., J. J., and H. M., executors, &c.—Liberty National Bank	870
WESTHEIMER, Fannie—J. Stern and others	441
YOUNG, Henry—J. Koehler	27

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.55
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Lard, prime	5.52½
Pork, mess	11.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Butter, creamery Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingots	11.40

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Flour, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 94@98c; fancy, $1.01; No. 2 red, $1.04@$1.06; No. 2 corn, 29⅝@⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 29⅝@⅝c; No. 2 oats, 26⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.23½; Northwest, $1.28; prime timothy seed, $2.92½@$2.95; mess pork, per bbl., $10.75@$10.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.22½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars, unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market was fairly active, and the net results gratifying to the long interests. Stimulated by advices of a favorable character from West Africa, the English cotton market made a sharp advance, while the markets in this country were closed on account of Tuesday's holiday. Our market, following the Liverpool advance, opened firm at an advance of 9@12 points. Following the call, there was a still further advance of 1@3 points, after which the feeling was easier as the result of a disposition to realize under misgivings touching the probable relations of this country with Spain, following investigation of the Maine explosion. The market in the afternoon was variable, with the tone finally quiet at a net advance of 7@8 points and total sales of 198,300 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	....	....	....	6.00@6.01
March	6.02	6.05	6.01	6.01@6.02
April	6.08	6.09	6.05	6.04@6.05
May	6.12	6.13	6.08	6.08@6.09
June	6.15	6.15	6.11	6.11@6.12
July	6.19	6.19	6.15	6.14@6.15
August	6.22	6.22	6.17	6.17@6.18
September	6.18	6.19	6.17	6.16@6.17
October	6.17	6.19	6.15	6.15@6.16
November	6.18	6.18	6.16	6.15@6.16
December	6.19	6.19	6.19	6.18@6.19

Southern spot cotton markets, middling: Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Middling uplands, 3 13-32d. February, 322b; February-March, 322v; March-April, 322s; April-May, 322b; May-June, 322½s; June-July, 322½b; July-August, 323b; August-September, 323b; September-October, 323½s; October-November, 323½s; November-December, 323½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	101¾	103	101¾	102⅝
July	95¼	95 13-16	94½	94¾
Corn—				
May	35 11-16	35 11-16	35¼	35⅝
July	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	105⅜	106	105⅜	106
May	106¼	106¼	105	106
July	91⅞	92½	91	91⅝
Corn—				
February	..	..	..	29⅛
May	30⅝	30⅞	30¼	30⅝
July	31⅝	32	31⅜	31⅜
Oats—				
February	..	..	..	26¼
May	26½	27	26¼	26⅜
July	24½	24¾	24 5-16	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Most of the influences governing wheat were of a bearish character, reflected in the market by an irregular decline, with final prices ⅝@1¼c net lower, the latter on July. There was only one period of real strength, coming toward midday in response to some buying at the West, supposed to be for clique account, and a momentary scare of local shorts.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY
OPENING
of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets from the leading Modistes of Paris, and those of our own design.
On this occasion we will show the grandest specimens of the Milliner's Art ever exhibited in America.
TO-DAY.
J. ROTHSCHILD
New York, 14th St., near 6th Ave.,
Brooklyn, Philadelphia,
PARIS,
Rue Ambroise Thomas.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—No. 1 Northern, $1.03; No. 2 Spring, 95@96c; May, $1.03⅝.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—February, 99c; May, 98⅜@98½c; July, 97¼c; No. 1 hard, $1.02¼; No. 1 Northern, 99⅜c.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 23.—No. 1 Northern, $1.00¼; May, $1.00¼; July, 98¼c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 32c; No. 3, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 32@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58½c; No. 1 Western, 59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.40@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.40; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye Flour—$2.80@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@85c; Spring, bulk, 75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; oilmeal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk; buckwheat grain, 39@39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—Flour—First patents, $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.75@$3.95; second clears, $2.75@$2.95.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11@$11.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5½c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6⅛@6⅜c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4⅞c; pickled hams, 7⅞@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅞@7c; Western, S. P., 7¼@7⅜c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—5.52½@5.55c; city lard, 5.20@5.25c; refined, South American, 6.15c; Continent, 5.95c; Brazil, kegs, 7.30c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅜c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

While our market was closed on account of a holiday, the European coffee markets developed considerable weakness, as a result of which, while steady in tone, the market for Brazilian coffee futures opened here yesterday at a decline of 5@10 points, and throughout the session was narrow and without activity. Transactions on the call were limited to 5,000 bags; increased to 6,250 bags by noon and for the entire session 17,250 bags, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 5@15 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	....	....	....	5.50@5.60
March	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
April	....	....	....	5.60@5.65
May	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
June	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
July	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
August	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85
September	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
October	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
December	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
January	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Hamburg, ¼@½ pfennig net lower; sales, 26,000 bags. Havre, ¼f lower to ¼f higher; total sales, 17,000 bags. February, 37.25; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.50; June, 38; July, 38; August, 38.25; September, 38.50; October, 38.50; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 26@27c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 43@44c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 45@46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, scoured basis, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 50@52c; fine medium, 12 months, 48@49c; medium, 12 months, 46@47c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6-8 months, 48c; fine medium Spring, 6-8 months, 46@47c; medium Spring, 6-8 months, 43@44c; fine and fine medium Fall, 42@44c; medium Fall, 40@41c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8-12 months, 52@53c; 6-8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; 6-8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern, No. 1, 49@50c; No. 2, 45@47c; Valley, No. 1, 46@47c; No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 52@53c; medium, 49@50c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 50@52c; fine medium, 47@49c; medium, 43@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65. Oil, bbls, $3. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of Turpentine—Regulars, 35c; machine, 35½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.95; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; WG, $2.40; WW, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Turpentine, 33; resin, sales, 1,669 bbls.; receipts two days, 5,004 bbls. A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.25; F, $1.27½; G, $1.33@$1.40; H, $1.60; I, $1.65; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.90; W. G, $2.00; W.W, $2.25

WILMINGTON, Feb. 23.—Turpentine, 32½@33; resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.—Turpentine, 32; resin unchanged.

METALS.

IRON—6.50@6.70c. SPELTER—4.10@4.30c. TIN—14@14.10c. LEAD—3.77½@3.82½c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.20; oxen, $2.75@$4.50; bulls, $3.25@$3.40; cows, $2@$3.50. CALVES—Veals firm at $4.50@$8; no grassers or Westerns; city dressed veals, 8½@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5.25@$6. HOGS—$4.30@$4.55.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Persons subject to affections of the throat and lungs will always find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the best medicine to use. Price 25 cents.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert—8:00.
COLUMBUS—The Governors—8:15.
DALY'S—Lilli Tse—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES OF THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural Exhibition—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Gay Deceiver—The Cat and the Cherub—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brothers—The Bat—8:15.
JUDGE BUILDING—Christ Entering Jerusalem, (painting.) Day and Evening.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Dog Show—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:15.
TINKHAM BUILDING—Bicycle Show.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—Concert—9:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE?

Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY of Yale is quoted as expressing the opinion, now generally held, that if Spain did not exercise due diligence in affording protection to the Maine she would be liable for the loss of the ship, and in addition to the payment of an indemnity would be called upon to disavow the intention to destroy the vessel.

But what if Spain sets up the defense that she used due care? Upon that point Prof. WOOLSEY says:

> "If it were proved that the explosion was caused by a Cuban, or an irresponsible Spaniard not acting under the authority of the Government, Spain would not be responsible if she had exercised reasonable diligence to prevent such an act."

In damage cases it is for the jury to determine, upon the evidence, whether the defendant exercised reasonable diligence. It would be the duty of a court of arbitration to determine whether Spain had taken all the precautions that could reasonably be asked of her to safeguard the Maine during her visit of courtesy in the harbor of Havana, when, according to usage and international law, she was supposed to be under the protection of the Spanish Government.

We may be charged with seeking to anticipate the finding of such a tribunal if we observe that Prof. WOOLSEY has made a safe application of the principle, since it now appears that Spain must fail in any attempt she may make to prove that she exercised due diligence. All the reports from Havana agree in this, that they make no mention of any guard or patrol about the Maine maintained by the Spanish authorities. As a ship of war of a power just then much disliked by the Spaniards the Maine was an unwelcome visitor in that harbor. Speaking the language of insurance she was to be considered an extra hazardous risk during her stay. In letters written before the disaster her own crew spoke of the apprehension that she might be blown up. Yet the authorities who control the harbor did not think it worth while to establish a guard about the visitor. The harbor was alive with boats, and there appears to have been no denial of access by day or by night to the waters immediately about her hull.

If anybody wanted to blow up the Maine he might have gone about the work unchallenged by any Spaniard.

What due diligence is may be readily learned by any curious and unauthorized person who seeks to approach the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya now at anchor in our harbor and under our effective protection. If she should be destroyed while here we should be able to show that we really exercised due care.

There were no such precautions taken in Havana Harbor; there was no patrol, no guard, no protection, but a complacent trust in the goodness and forbearance of its people on the part of the Spanish Government.

Before a tribunal of law Spain would doubtless be held legally and morally responsible if it should be proved that the Maine was destroyed by any Government appliance in the hands of a Spanish officer, even though he were acting without authorization; she would be held to the payment of an indemnity if the act were perpetrated by a private miscreant, were he loyal Spaniard or Cuban rebel; and she would be held free of all blame if the Maine were shown to have been destroyed by an accident on board.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TO THE RICH.

In his address at Chicago ex-President HARRISON said many things which many people are thinking, which are entirely creditable to his heart, and to theirs, but which seem to us not wholly true and possibly mischievous in effect. Here is one of them:

> "More bitter and threatening things are now being said and written against accumulated property and corporate power than ever before."

How does Mr. HARRISON reach this conclusion? If he applies it to our own country he must have read its history differently from ourselves. There was a period, for instance, sixty-odd years ago, when ANDREW JACKSON was President, when the feeling against accumulated property and corporate power was very bitter and threatening and found expression in speech and writing more extreme than anything we have noted in recent years. Much earlier than that, while WASHINGTON was still in the President's office, men of acknowledged position in the community, some of them holding places in the representative public bodies, were accusing him and Mr. HAMILTON and their associates of a deliberate plot to establish a monarchy in the United States with an aristocracy based on property, and the press of the time teemed with "bitter and threatening things" such as we have not seen in the papers of our day. And the diaries of that time show that it differed from this in one important regard; men talked even more savagely in private than in print. Our own opinion is strong—though it is necessarily not capable of exact demonstration—that, taking the country as a whole, giving due weight to the extent of the population and the great variety of interests existing, there is less that is bitter and threatening in men's minds than at any previous period.

Whatever counsel the ex-President has to offer to the rich, or to the "well-to-do," as he expresses it, we think it must be considered quite apart from this statement of the condition of the public mind. The sum of that counsel is that they ought to pay fair taxes on all that they possess and not shirk the part that is levied on personal property, and so can easily be evaded. That is good advice for any one, rich or not. Mr. HARRISON is quite right when he says that taxation is a debt which cannot honestly be dodged. Unfortunately, the average citizen, whether rich or poor, does not act on this principle, and all efforts to compel him to do so have so far failed. Legislatures have ignored that fact in laying taxes, and have insisted on collecting what can be evaded. So long as they continue doing so, Mr. HARRISON will but waste his breath in denouncing the dishonesty of tax evasion. Could he suggest a tax that cannot be evaded—and such a one is entirely feasible—he would be doing greater service.

There is another consideration that forces itself upon the attention in connection with this subject. Is it any more dishonest to evade taxes than to make of taxation the source of private gain? For the last thirty years or more taxes to the amount of many hundred millions of dollars have been levied by the Federal Government for the avowed purpose of forcing the people of the United States to buy certain goods at a higher price than they would otherwise have had to pay. For every dollar paid into the Treasury in this way many dollars have been paid by consumers to the makers of these goods. The profits of the latter were legal. Were they legitimate? The burden of the consumers was unavoidable. Was it a fair burden? Our own impression is that this system of taxation has been far more demoralizing and a source of much greater evil to the character of the American people than all the inequalities of State taxation. There is a very large class of the "well-to-do" to whom a reform of this system would be unpalatable, and Mr. HARRISON is not likely to become its champion. But he could do a great deal of good if he would take it up.

THE CONVICTION OF ZOLA.

EMILE ZOLA charged with injustice the military tribunals of France. He has convicted of injustice the military tribunals and the civil tribunals also.

There is not an intelligent reader, in or out of France, who does not now know that, whether or not DREYFUS was guilty of the offense of which he was convicted and for which he is undergoing punishment, he has not been proved guilty. It is not disputed that the only evidence against him of which he was apprised and against which he had the opportunity to defend himself was the "bordereau." The evidence before the court-martial that he wrote that memorandum was very flimsy. The evidence before the civil court that it was not written by him is overwhelming. When the bordereau was recognized not to be conclusive evidence, the men who were interested in screening the real culprit began to produce other evidence, and this process has gone on during the trial of ZOLA. Generals in uniform have been allowed to appear on the stand and testify to the existence of utterly conclusive and damning evidence against DREYFUS, which they were not forced to produce, nor were their stories allowed to be tested by cross-examination. ZOLA made out so much of his case as he was allowed to make out. That he did not make it out in full may fairly be ascribed to the fact that whenever he appeared to be on the point of proving it, the court intervened, in the interest of "the security of the country," or of something else besides justice, to prevent the proof.

ZOLA has been tried in fact indirectly by the Parisian mob, and directly by so much of it as could squeeze into the courtroom. This crowd commented upon the proceedings like a Greek chorus, applauded some witnesses, insulted others, interrupted counsel, and generally took charge of the trial. The Judge himself, who at first seemed disposed to do justice, long before the trial was over succumbed to the intimidation of the mob and became its mere instrument. We do not believe there is a Judge of like position in the United States who would have so shamefully "played to the gallery" in conducting a trial. There is a trial now going on in Pennsylvania which has aroused as much of popular passion in the neighborhood as the trial of ZOLA has excited in Paris. The crowd outside the courtroom is as fierce and as formidable as that which has assembled to "demonstrate" against ZOLA. Yet the tumult of the mob has not been allowed to affect the deliberations of the courtroom nor to invade its precincts. Wilkesbarre is not supposed to be such a capital of civilization as Paris, but in one primary article of civilization, the doing of justice between man and man, its superiority is evident and enormous.

The Parisian jury could not have been expected to defy the mob on its own account. It took its cue, as juries are apt to do, from the Judge upon the bench, and it is upon him that the immediate responsibility lies. This very contemptible magistrate not only truckled to the mob in conducting the trial; he truckled to it also in imposing the maximum penalty of the law upon a man of whose innocence it would be an insult to his intelligence to suppose that he was not perfectly convinced. That a Ministry can be protected, or the honor of an army preserved, by so flagrant and manifest a perversion of justice appears for the present probable to many French statesmen and French Generals. It is likely that they will live to be undeceived.

MODERN BATTLESHIPS.

What Capt. MAHAN said at the dinner of the New Jersey chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati of the behavior of the crew of the Maine cannot be repeated too often or impressed too strongly on the public. The demonstration that the discipline of the American Navy is as good as ever it was is of so great importance as to be almost a compensation for the calamity which occasioned it. Whether our battleships in themselves are all that they ought to be or not, they are good for nothing unless they are skillfully handled and bravely fought.

Capt. MAHAN's speech betrayed a consciousness that the disaster to the Maine, and other disasters that have preceded it, have put the modern battleship on its defense. The attempt of its constructors has been to make it invulnerable, and in this attempt they have made it perfectly helpless against certain kinds of attack. A modern battleship with its engines disabled is evidently a helpless hulk upon the sea so long as she floats at all. This helplessness she shares with the modern ocean liner. But the battleship is so vulnerable that when a hole is torn in her skin, by collision or by explosion or by a hostile missile, she goes down literally like a shot, without giving time to her crew to escape, drowning them in their bunks like the Maine or carrying them down when wide awake and on deck, as in the Victoria. The huge weight of armor which a battleship carries as her protection against injury from one source evidently exposes her all the more to injuries from other sources.

It is quite true, as Capt. MAHAN says, that the existing battleship is the product of a gradual evolution which has been presided over by the most eminent students of the problems involved. But it is scarcely accurate to say that the evolution has been "directed by experience." For there has been no experience by which the efficiency of the modern battleship could be really tested. She is purely the product of theory. The one practical test that has been applied, the conflict of the Chen-Yuen with the lighter and swifter Japanese cruisers, was vitiated as a test by the inequality of the human elements involved. Nobody has the right to say decisively, in advance of an actual naval war, that the fighting machine which is merely a moving gun platform, with its vital part, its engines, protected by a belt of armor of enormous weight, is a more efficient fighting machine than the lighter cruiser in which greater agility and buoyancy have been secured at some sacrifice of assumed invulnerability. At present it seems possible that the battleship may figuratively as well as literally sink under the weight of her panoply. A mediaeval knight, wearing his own weight in iron, was supposed to be invulnerable until firearms were introduced. Then the horseman began to lay aside his incumbrances and to ride as light as might be, trusting to the gain in agility to offset the loss of protection. It may be the same with the tremendous loads of metal with which the naval engineers have undertaken to transform a ship-of-war into a floating fortress.

REST FROM LEGISLATION.

The State Senate, by an almost strictly party vote, has taken the first step toward biennial sessions of the Legislature. It has voted to submit to the people an amendment of the Constitution for that purpose. If the Assembly concur, and if both houses repeat their action next year, the people will vote on the amendment in the Fall of that year. If adopted the Assemblymen elected in 1900 will serve two years and the Senators four years.

We confess to being agreeably disappointed that this measure has got even so far as it has, though, obviously, it has not yet got very far. We were inclined to think that the State machine was not so much in earnest in its favor as it has turned out to be. The fact that the State Senate, which, under this plan, would be elected in 1900, the year of the Presidential election, would vote on the re-election of Senator PLATT, may have outweighed objections in other directions. And the possibility that Gov. BLACK would be strengthened by the advocacy of the plan, though the plan itself failed, may have counted. Whatever the motives of the Republican managers, the change proposed would be a thoroughly good one, and they are entitled to all the credit they can get from it.

The opposition vote in the Senate came wholly from the Democrats, except in the case of Senator NUSSBAUM, a Republican from the Albany district. His position was unique and amusing. He represented simply the desire of the good people of Albany to retain the profits of annual sessions, estimated at the princely sum of $250,000, apart from the State printing, which in the past has been a local job. The hotel and boarding house keepers, the lessees of saloons and places of alleged amusement, the livery stable men, and the proprietors of the many little papers in Albany were united in a desperate resistance to the project. They and their champion were very frank about their motives and did not pretend to any civic virtue in the matter. Their failure to influence the majority was, however, largely due to the stubborn determination of the latter not to sacrifice their personal comfort, to say nothing of the public interest, for Albanian profit.

The Democratic opposition is not so easily understood. The arguments used to support it were very weak, and the Democratic Senators gave a curious impression of feeling that their occupation as professional politicians would be interfered with by the biennial session. One controlling fact they lost sight of entirely. Home rule for New York would certainly be safer with a Legislature in active eruption only once in two years. The danger to us would be very nearly cut in two. As home rule for New York is about the only distinctive policy in State matters that the Democratic Party has—and that is one more than the Republicans can claim—it is not easy to explain Democratic opposition to this reform. We should like to believe that the Democrats in the lower house will be better advised, but in the light of recent experience there is little hope of it.

CARL SCHURZ puts the Hawaiian conspiracy in a nutshell when he proposes the following preamble for the resolution by which Senator MORGAN wishes to effect annexation:

> "Whereas, in January, 1893, the native Government of Hawaii was overturned by a revolutionary uprising which was actively aided by the Minister of the United States and a detachment of United States forces landed at the Minister's request from a United States man-of-war; and whereas the said revolutionary uprising was made and a Provisional Government set up avowedly for the purpose of effecting the annexation of Hawaii to the United States; and whereas the present Government of Hawaii is the offspring of the said revolutionary movement, and is in part composed of its very leaders; and whereas the said Government is essentially an oligarchy admitting only a small minority of the people to the exercise of political rights; and whereas the said oligarchy offers to transfer the sovereignty of Hawaii to the United States without the assent of the Hawaiian people, it being well known that an overwhelming majority of the Hawaiian people are opposed to such transfer—be it resolved, &c., &c."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Up in the Bronx Valley just now, there is to be seen in miniature all the features of a great inundation of the kind in which rivers, like the Mississippi, are wont annually to create. The waters are out—out, that is, as far as circumstances permit, and the little creek is trying to take itself very seriously. Several gardens have been invaded, a bridge has been turned into a joke by the drowning of its approaches, and the main current of the stream sweeps along with something which, if it isn't an out-and-out roar, at least is louder than the accustomed ripple. Nobody is frightened, not even the excitable foreigners who keep the Summer hotels at Williamsbridge, but the spectacle is really tragical—to the ducks and geese, whose habits have been much disarranged. The Bronx itself is probably quite happy. The name of river almost fits it once more, and its banks for the moment are not absurdly and humiliatingly spacious.

—Yielding to an impulse for which it has the grace to apologize, The Lewiston (Me.) Journal makes the loss of the Maine an excuse for asserting that "the show business in the American Navy is overdone," and for gravely declaring that too much of the time of naval officers is devoted to the so-called duties of society. "If a dude dancing attendance at functions," it says, "has any place in the world at all, that place is not on a warship—he should go ashore and stay ashore." This would be more explicable coming from Madrid than from an American city, and, considering that, whatever else may be uncertain about the tragedy in Havana Harbor, there is no doubt at all of the calm courage and perfect discipline displayed by every survivor of the explosion, officers and crew alike, it is really amazing that any one should be prompted to indulge just now in irrelevant moralizing of this sort. Queer logic, however, is common in prohibition States, and that to which the Lewiston man really objects, apparently, is not the occasional appearance of naval officers at balls, receptions, and dinners, but the wine which they have been known to imbibe at these festivities. His choice of a text for his temperance exhortation is most unfortunate; perhaps it is not oversevere to call it shameful. Not many, surely, will read with composure just now the following words, taken from the article under consideration: "In a time when no industry tolerates nerveless or convivial hands at important throttles, we need to be more emphatic than ever in the political and economic essentials of character, both in the rank and in the file. One heedless man on the deck or one watchless man in the cabin may do us up. It is not necessary that a man should be outlawed because he takes a glass of champagne—that is not his own matter, however, when he takes several glasses, and has an important representative function, which is not social, but which is protective, economic, and governmental."

—It must be that the Argonauts of '98 are unlike those of '49, else we would have heard before this of vigilance committees on the Alaskan coast and along the Yukon. There is no reason to believe that a majority, or even a large minority, of the men whom the gold discoveries have attracted northward are brigands and desperadoes, and therefore it is hard to see why the honest members of the new communities allow themselves to be plundered and terrorized as apparently they are. The Government is preparing a code of laws for the Territory, and in time doubtless will provide adequate means for preserving order there and protecting life and property, but official bodies move slowly, and meanwhile it would be perfectly proper for the reputable residents of Skaguay, for instance, to organize courts of their own and to enforce, even by the infliction of capital punishment in cases of necessity, an observance of those basic principles upon which the existence of human society depends. We have more than enough lynch law in States where there is no shadow of excuse for any, while these Alaskan towns, in which provisions for an orderly administration of justice have not yet been made, submit tamely to the rule of ruffians. This is a truly strange phenomenon, and one well worth the attention of social philosophers.

PERSONAL.

—Time and the Hour, one of Boston's most ambitious weekly papers, says that after an informal discussion, in which a dozen or twenty members of the Massachusetts Historical Society took part, "it was unanimously agreed that the greatest English historian since GIBBON was SAMUEL LAWSON GARDINER." Then, sternly repressing what, from its substitution of "LAWSON" for "RAWSON" we suspect was an impulse to betray something more than surprise at this decision, Time and the Hour thus continues: "Yet, when one of those present told the verdict at dinner a day or two later, there was not a man at the table who had read a line by the author of 'Cromwell's Place in History'; and the company included two Harvard professors of distinction, a magazine editor, and other personages equally well lettered." It is just possible that this anecdote throws more light upon Boston learning than, as our contemporary thinks, upon the frequent failure of a literary man's well-deserved reputation to attract the attention of all really well-read persons. In New York, at least, Dr. GARDINER's books are far from unknown; indeed, it is difficult to understand how they could be overlooked by any moderately careful student of English annals. For, while not in any sense a "popular" writer, his works are numerous, several of them deal with a most interesting and important period, and all have received wide recognition as good specimens of modern history-making. That they are such specimens perhaps explains why Dr. GARDINER's fame has its limitations. The older historians used historical material; the younger school seems content to find and edit it. Original documents are excellent things in their way, no doubt, but the average reader hasn't a very voracious appetite for them, and prefers the books of men who, while not always accurate, have eloquence and sympathy, and therefore enable us to believe that the great figures of the past were once really alive.

—Why is it that, in a country which vaunts itself on its democracy, there should be so marked a tendency, in every dispatch about the wedding of IGNATIUS DONNELLY, to emphasize the fact that he married his stenographer? In England or Germany this phase of the subject would, indeed, be expected to excite interest and provoke comment; but here it should be no more remarkable than is the marriage of a banker's son to a banker's daughter, which, as we all know, is not remarkable at all. So far as the details of Mr. DONNELLY's nuptials concern the general public—which is to a limited extent, surely—the marked dissimilarity in the ages of groom and bride most properly comes under legitimate consideration. That, properly enough, can be made the subject of remark, somewhat surprised, but of course entirely kind. The great cryptographer was born in 1831, so even an amateur mathematician can discover that he is much older than twenty-two, the delightful figure which expresses the age of his late secretary and present better half. That a man so mature, especially a man who has devoted many years to combat with an antagonist so redoubtable as the Bard of Avon, should still command those gentle arts that avail for the winning of hands and hearts—this, in verity, is worth talking about, worth telegraphing all over the land. Otherwise the wedding is a mere matter of course, joyously commonplace, in no sense different from the happenings of every day. And yet—and yet—well, who says we are not quite as democratic as we pretend to be?

ZOLA AND THE FRENCH COURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us not condemn the Zola court too hastily. It is not altogether bad that the public is permitted to offer at a criminal trial whatever evidence it may judge relevant. Of course, latitude must be allowed those who are not up in legal technicalities, and hence arise opportunities of abusing the privilege by offering irrelevant and otherwise objectionable matter. But a similar criticism, it is quite possible, may some time be applied to our own Congress.

There are documents of which the publication is incompatible with National safety. For example, to publish a plan arranged for the concentration at a day's notice of the French Army on the German frontier would destroy the plan; to be without such a plan would insure the next Franco-German war, like the last one, to be fought in France. The secret of a foreign power may be known to France without said power suspecting it, and such secret might, in case of trouble, be worth 1,000,000,000f. The secret of how much France knows about the secrets of other nations is valuable, as is also the secret about how much other nations are known to know about France's secrets. Suppose that ten years ago France had a certain plan of concentration, Germany discovered what it was, and France learned of the discovery. France would, of course, have changed her plan, with a view to scooping in an army operating against the plan abandoned. Now, has some self-appointed representative of the public the right to demand that the whole snap be given away? Is that included in the individual right to "light"?

Some one betrayed a valuable French secret. D and E were tried for it, the courts sitting with closed doors. D was convicted, E acquitted. Should these men have been tried openly? Should the public safety have been disregarded because it was injudicious to publish the evidence? These may be mooted questions.

But Z said that D was innocent, and that E was unjustly acquitted by order. The first statement could not only be taken as an expression of an opinion—it having become almost a universal custom to omit the words "I think" in stating that a wrong was done. But the second statement was more aggressive; it tended to discredit French justice, and, therefore, to alarm the nation and destroy its harmony and confidence. If Z's statements were unfounded, he should be severely punished for the damage done. For reasons that could easily have been proper, the Government saw fit to call him to task for a certain statement.

Z went proof hunting on his trial, and showed thereby that he had no sufficient basis for his charges. He sought to make the prosecution give circumstantial evidence of the truth of the statement which he was not tried for. He said he was satisfied to find himself mistaken, since he had been able to throw light upon a certain document—light, when the public safety demanded darkness. He had made discrediting statements concerning the Government, could not state his evidence, and failed to make the Government furnish him a post facto basis. He will probably be leniently dealt with on account of the necessity of suppressing certain more or less irrelevant evidence. But the Government has at least demonstrated that the man who sought to discredit it was without adequate proofs. M. Zola may have made an honest guess, and it is quite possible that had he succeeded in shedding unlimited light, he would now be very sorry.

W. O. J.

New York, Feb. 23, 1898.

SPAIN AN UNWORTHY FOE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Amid all the wild and fierce clamor for war which pervades our land, and which has invaded our happy and peaceful homes like some dreaded pestilence, it is well to feel and know that underlying it all is that great and abiding common sense of a Nation whose conservatism and wisdom must ultimately prevail and control.

To us who remember the horrors of actual warfare of a generation ago, and whose recollection of the hideous sufferings which afflicted our stricken country, the very thought of what may happen under the present threatening condition of events sends a thrill of terror to our souls.

It is much better to maintain a dignified peace than to rush into a conflict with an arrogant and emasculated race, a race entirely unworthy a great Nation's hostile anger. Barbarous and treacherous to that extent that all the world looks upon her with contempt and derision, we may well pause and ask ourselves if Spain to-day is deserving the enormous expenditure of money, the appalling destruction of commerce, and the wanton loss of precious human lives which war, however brief it may be, must necessarily entail upon this country.

There are many ways of punishing cowardice and treachery other than by war.

If it is found that the battleship Maine, while lying peacefully at anchor in a supposed friendly harbor, was blown to pieces, killing and wounding hundreds of innocent men, by such a people, every nation on earth will brand that people as no longer worthy to be classed among civilized nations, and we can well afford to leave her to her own miserable shame and to the scorn and execration of all countries.

But is Spain civilized? Have not the brutalizing effects of her Sunday bull fights at home and her long familiarity with murder and rapine in her distressed colonies debased her and made her as she is? When civilization passed over the world, it looks as if it left Spain untouched. If the country must have war—and, unless all signs fail, it will come sooner or later—let it be a contest with a power equal to our own, and one which it will be an honor to meet in respectable combat, rather than with an effervescent and quixotic race, whom it would be no credit to ourselves to thrash.

SAMUEL ESSMOND SHIPP.

Newburg, Feb. 23, 1898.

The Theft of the de Lome Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your generally commendatory paragraph in THE TIMES of to-day, it may seem ungrateful to criticise anything that follows. You say:

> The particular theft to which the Captain alludes was not, so far as the Cubans are concerned, "mean" in the slightest degree. It was an act of war, and one of the most innocent and commendable deeds that come under that category. After Cuba is free her patriotic citizens will be quite justified in erecting a statue to the man who engineered this plot against their foes and brought it to a conclusion so eminently and properly satisfactory from any except the Spanish point of view.

I think the great man whose birth we celebrate to-day would hardly agree with this. If at any time during his career he so far had forgotten his character of a gentleman as to steal a private letter from a mailbag, he would not now look down with approval on a statue representing him in the act.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1898.

Real American Jingoism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Beaconsfield's time the English jingoes sang:

We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money, too.

Our American jingoism should be and, I think, is on a higher plane. Perhaps this would express it:

We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We'll first make sure we're in the right,
With Yankee Doodle Doo.

X.

NUGGETS.

Short-Sighted.

Business is not improved when stockholders sell substantial shares in the market to take stock in war fakes.—Philadelphia Times.

Sure Means.

"If you're a sportsman and want to strike the bull's-eye," says the Manayunk philosopher, "wear a red shooting jacket."—Philadelphia Record.

The Old Trouble.

"Anthony Hope declares that all Americans are conceited."

"Of course; they talked to him about America when he wanted them to talk about his novels."—Chicago Record.

The Original Sixteen-to-One Man.

A record book 125 years old at Woodstock, Vt., has this entry: "Abe Hoes, the laziest man in Woodstock, watered his sap to save gathering more." If Abe were alive now he would be an ardent sixteen-to-one man.—Rochester Democrat.

The Puritans.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—Johnnie, what was the first thing the Puritans did when they landed at Plymouth rock?

Johnnie—They fell upon their knees.

Teacher—That's right. Now, Tommy, what was the next thing they did?

Tommy—Fell upon the aborigines.—Chicago News.

OUR CITY OF DREAMS.

Mary Riddell Corley in Boston Transcript.

Wild rain on the fields and the desolate road,
The curtains drawn close on a fire-lighted room;
A palm, with its word from afar, and a rose
All abloom.

Two women—one crowned with the patience of years,
One looking straight onward, life's guerdon to win,
With gay-hearted talk of a fair-freighted ship
Coming in;

Still sailing, still sailing, though long overdue,
Still bearing its cargo of ingots and pearl;
So fair in its strength to the glad-seeing eyes
Of a girl.

She told of the city afar, of her dreams,
The Mecca of fancy, the bourne for our feet;
Its treasures of art and its wealth, and the crowd
On its street.

Where a river of men cometh down as a flood,
I see once again the sweet eyes as they shine;
And she laughed, "The policeman shall help you across,
Mother mine!"

"The big fat policeman," the jest of the hour,
The ripples of laughter fell soft on my ear,
Then the touch of her hand and her cheek and her lips,
"Mother dear!"

The bleak winds of Winter swept over the sea,
Stout cordage was parted, and spars scattered wide;
The daffodil blossomed, the roses were red—
And she died.

I am here, in the city so fair, of her dreams,
I stand, as in dreams, in the crowd on its street;
And I hear—do I dream?—once again, the soft fall
Of her feet.

The florist's pink roses lean close to the pane,
The sweet breath of violets stirs on the air,
And the flower venders cry—Is she buying a rose,
Over there?

I pause at the crossing, a horse curvets by,
The touch of a hand holds me back for a space;
Did the man press her arm, did he catch the bright light
Of her face?

I walk in a dream, in a city of dreams!
The rose is a message, the violet a sign,
And I live in the warmth of a dream that was hers,
And is mine.

MR. CONRIED'S FESTIVAL

A Gala Night at the German Theatre in Irving Place.

DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SPEECHES

The Twenty-fifth Year of Heinrich Conried's Service as an Actor-Manager Celebrated with Much Ado.

Herr Direktor Heinrich Conried evidently aims to be known as the "German-American Coquelin." In his festival performance last night, at the Irving Place Theatre, he acted the starving and love-lorn maker of ballads in a German version of the "Gringoire" of Théodore de Banville, and recited, with deep feeling and graphic skill a translation of François Coppée's "The Strike at the Forge," which used to be one of Coquelin's monologues. "Gringoire" was written for Coquelin, and, although before the French actor played the part here the late Lawrence Barrett had played it, as it were, in another key, and very beautifully, we were forced to admit the verity, the delicacy, the humor, the rich variety, and harmony of tone in Coquelin's portrayal.

Mr. Conried somewhat resembles the Frenchman in person, and his Gringoire has a plumpness that the deftest make-up cannot hide. He acted the agreeable rôle last night with sympathy and force, with admirable effect in the "Garten von König Ludwig," which is the German equivalent of the ballade of "Les Pendus," with no lack of sentiment and fervor in the long scene with Loyse. His Gringoire had scarcely the delicacy of Coquelin's, or the seemingly infinite variety of detail; nor had it the poetic charm of Barrett's or the picturesqueness of Beerbohm Tree's—to leave Nat Goodwin's happily almost forgotten essay with the rôle out of the reckoning. On the whole, the little play was very well performed in its German dress, for Anna Braga denoted the ingenuousness and affection of Loyse with charming simplicity, and Camilla Marbach was exactly suited as Nicole, while Marx, Hänseler, and Neher bore the men's rôles.

It was curious that the programme of this characteristically German entertainment should be so largely "made in France." Besides "Gringoire" and Coppée's poem the second act of Strauss's "Fledermaus" was given, and the libretto of this was adapted from a French comedy. But the new instrumental music was all of German-American origin and included a Conried march by Fritz Lehner, a Conried waltz by Willy Wolf, and a prelude by Eduard Poelz, directed by the composers.

The auditorium was profusely decorated with flags and plants, wreaths of laurel and ropes of evergreen. The audience packed the house to the doors, and was thoroughly representative of the best German-Americans in this city. Men like Carl Schurz, Anton Seidl, Paul Goepel, Ludwig Engländer, Louis Windmuller, whose faces every one knows, were in the company of bankers, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, whose names, at least, are as well known in their respective walks. The women of German good society were out in force, too, and it is not likely that the auditorium of the German-American theatre ever presented a more attractive appearance. Pretty girls and comely matrons were abundant.

After the first play there was a long interval for conversation. Old stagers then were reminded of a Brooklyn "Philharmonic," between the parts, or one of the social entertainments of the defunct Theatre of Arts and Letters.

The second act of "The Bat" was given, with the irrepressible Julie Kopacsy as Adéle, Milla Barry as the Prince, Hanna Wrada as Rosalinde, and Senius and Seyffertitz as the funny fellows. But the illusion was not strong, though there was no lack of spirit on the stage, or of sympathy in the audience. For at the back stood two effigies, holding aloft the cabalistic numbers 1873 and 1898. And at the side of the stage were assembled the many floral trophies of the night and some of the countless gifts of silver and gold and precious stones, and of myrrh and incense from the Far East, designed for the impresario of German drama in New York.

In the scene generally used for interpolations of song and dance, these became parts of the play. Fräulein Wrada and Frau Kopacsy had sung their songs, when the master of ceremonies announced more guests; and they entered in a memorable procession—the men of the company who were not in the bill, including Hanno, Mueller, and Perluss, the women in evening gowns, Frau Schlueter in gray, Camilla Marbach in blue and gold, Auguste Burmeister in pink, and Anna Braga in white with a few red flowers, like a welcome and early personification of strawberries and cream. The legends at the back of the scene were suddenly illuminated.

Mr. Conried, in evening dress, now recited the Coppée poem, and when the applause had subsided the speech-making began.

Max Hänseler, as plump and genial as Dionysus himself, and as eloquent as Apollo, was the spokesman of the company and attachés of the house, and he dropped gracefully into poetry when he made the presentations of the loving cup, the portrait of Conried framed in silver laurel leaves, the gold-headed walking stick. Julie Kopacsy spoke in rhyme when she gave to her manager a silver flower vase from his operetta singers; Paul Goepl, President of the Liederkranz, was spokesman of a committee of gentlemen who expressed their esteem by proffering a silver service in an oaken chest; Direktor Wachsner, of the Pabst Theatre, Milwaukee, spoke for Conried's fellow-managers, and Charles B. Dillingham used the English language briefly and faintly in tendering a silver cigar box from "the English managers of New York."

Excepting his, all the speeches were in German; so were all the verses; so was Mr. Conried's long and dramatic reply, excepting five or six words about the cigar box directed vainly at Mr. Dillingham, who had vanished in thin air. In Hänseler's speech, and whenever the vigor of a well-finished period suggested it, the musicians rounded up the enthusiasm with a fanfare.

To a disinterested outsider the proceedings all seemed delightfully sincere, marked by the usual freshness and simpleness of the Teutonic nature when it is on pleasure bent, but not lacking in dignity. Mr. Conried well deserved to have a fuss made about him. He has done much for German theatricals in New York.

Permanent Orchestra Meeting.

The meeting this afternoon of those interested in the establishment of a permanent orchestra in this city will be held at the residence of Dr. W. H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, instead of the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake, 51 Clinton Place, as announced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the performance of "The White Heather" last night United States Senator Wolcott, with a party of friends, occupied a box.

The orchestration of E. E. Rice's new production, "Monte Carlo," arrived yesterday from London. Rehearsals are going on daily under the direction of Frank Smithson and Herman Perlet.

E. Burton Holmes, who succeeds Mr. Stoddard in the Lenten matinée lectures at Daly's Theatre, arrived from Boston yesterday, where he had just completed a double series at the Music Hall.

Jane English, one of Lederer & McClellan's Telephone Girls, was informed yesterday that she has fallen heir to $125,000, left her by the death of an aunt, Mrs. L. P. La Grange of Toledo, Ohio. Miss English has long been identified with the Casino productions under the present management.

It has never been the policy of the Garden Theatre management ever since Charles Frohman has had it, to give Wednesday matinées, but with the beginning of next Wednesday, he will inaugurate the midweek matinées and continue them during the entire engagement of Henry Miller in "The Master."

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld, the lessees of the Manhattan Theatre, yesterday contracted for many expensive improvements for the house when it closes. The seating arrangements are to be readjusted to secure greater comfort, new carpets are to be laid, and the front of the house is to be redecorated and improved.

Thomas Dixon has arranged with Manager Gilmore of the Academy of Music to give a series of Lenten lectures on "The Story of Jesus and Its Challenge to the Century." He will lecture every Sunday evening, beginning next Sunday. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of pictures on the kinopticon and stereopticon.

Klaw & Erlanger have decided to present their new opera, "The Bride-Elect," in New York earlier than they anticipated. They made arrangements yesterday with Al Hayman & Co. for the appearance of the company at the Knickerbocker Theatre April 11. This date was originally scheduled for the Bostonians, but their engagement at this theatre has been transferred to Wallack's Theatre.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting, appreciating her success at Proctor's, has decided to star next season, and expects to present three different plays at each performance, thus giving the public twenty-one different productions each week. Miss Seligman says she will visit Europe this Summer for the express purpose of obtaining some new plays, which she will present together with her present attractions, "Comedy and Tragedy" and "Carmen."

THE ANNAPOLIS AT ST. KITTS.

Lack of Courtesy Exhibited by the British Administrator to the Warship's Commander.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 15.—Among the mail advices just to hand from the eastern islands comes a story which is a significant sign of the times in these colonies. Other islands besides Jamaica are beginning to look toward the United States for salvation from the industrial ruin that threatens them, and particularly those of them that are capable of producing fruit and other products than sugar which are acceptable to the American market.

Among these islands is St. Kitts. The people there are fully alive to the situation, and it appears that the idea of annexation to the States as a solution of the industrial problem is being openly discussed.

One result of this is that when the United States ship Annapolis paid a visit to the island the other day, in the course of her Winter cruise, her arrival in the port excited unusual public interest. On landing at Basseterre the officers and men were received with something of an ovation. The populace made a demonstration of welcome at the pier, and on many private residences the Stars and Stripes were displayed. Impromptu balls and picnics were arranged by the citizens of substance and fashion, and while the officers were fêted and courted in the salons, the bluejackets were treated and lionized by the populace.

The Governor of the island, a crusty and conservative old Englishman, seems to have deeply resented this demonstration, not perhaps through any personal ill feeling to the Americans per se, but on account of the exhibition of the tendency of public political feeling which it carried with it. Only a few days previously an influential citizen had said openly at a public meeting, at which the Governor was present in a private capacity—and said it amid loud cheers that his Excellency's presence could not restrain—that it was "all poppycock and buncombe" for the West Indian colonists to be going down on their marrow-bones to the Imperial Government and praying in long-winded sycophantic petitions to be rescued from the industrial peril in which they had been placed by British selfishness. Nothing would come of it, he said, and all that was left for the colonies to do was to combine and send, not a petition, but an ultimatum to Parliament, demanding as a right either that the Crown colonies be given a free hand to make commercial treaties with America, or that the painter be cut altogether and the West Indies allowed to go adrift.

Freedom of speech being guaranteed throughout the British dominions, his Excellency found that he had to swallow the insult, as he considered it. He was still nursing and brooding over his resentment when the Annapolis happened in and received the welcome described.

Now, there is a certain official etiquette which is observed when a warship visits a port, especially a foreign one. This is that visits must be exchanged between the commander of the vessel and the head of the Government. The former calls on the latter, and he returns the visit within twenty-four hours. This is a matter of official law, as regards English men-of-war in colonial waters, and is always observed as an unwritten law in the case of foreign ships.

But on this occasion, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the Governor set aside the rule. Being unable to get at his own people, he "took it out of" the unoffending and all unsuspicious visitor. In accordance with custom, immediately after the Annapolis arrived the commander called at Queen's House to pay his respects to the Governor.

His reception was doubtless officially courteous enough. Of that the accounts to hand say nothing. But what followed was this: Instead of the Governor—or Administrator, as he is termed officially—returning the visit the same day, as customary, or at any rate the next morning, and extending to the Captain and officers the hospitality of his house, in the form of a dinner or ball or excursion—or, as is more usual when time permits, all of these—he allowed day after day to elapse without returning the visit or in any way noticing the presence of the visitors.

In this way the commander of the Annapolis was kept a sort of social prisoner on board of his own ship, awaiting the Governor's return visit. He thus lost much of the entertainment provided by the citizens. The vessel arrived on Sunday, and the commander paid his visit Monday morning. Day after day the ship lay in port, the commander awaiting his Excellency's pleasure, until Friday, the date of her sailing. Then, and only then, did the Governor see fit to pay his respects to the representative of the Republic. And the visit was an exceedingly brief one. He merely entered the cabin, exchanged a few commonplace and frigid courtesies with the officers, and withdrew.

Commenting on the incident editorially the local paper delivers itself of something very much in the nature of a message to the American people; and as its circulation is probably not extensive—at any rate in the United States—it is here quoted for the information of all concerned:

"Although we should gladly have avoided it, we consider it our duty, in view of the strong feeling which exists on the matter in the community, to record an emphatic protest against the action of the Administrator in this connection.

"We wish to make it very clear to our American cousins that the people of this small community have no lot or part in the discourtesy shown to them by the chief of the local Executive; and we believe that they regret very much that the attention which the colonial regulations compel colonial officers to show to English naval officers, has not been shown to them."

BIG STEEL MAKERS AT WAR.

Illinois Steel Company Orders a Million Tons of Ore to Compete with Carnegie.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—An order for 1,000,000 tons of iron ore has been placed by the Illinois Steel Company for its use during the present year. The Minnesota Iron Company will furnish the ore at a price not made public.

The order is a large one, but inasmuch as the Carnegie Company will mine practically all the iron ore it will use this year, an unusually large purchase was deemed advisable by the Illinois Company to enable it to compete successfully in cost of production. So sharp has the competition become between these gigantic corporations in their struggle for the steel manufacturing supremacy, that no stone is left unturned by either in its effort to secure even the slightest advantage.

LEITER WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Half a Million Bushels Coming from Chicago for England.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Half a million bushels of Leiter wheat were ordered out of the Armour elevators to-day for shipment by rail to the Atlantic seaboard for export. The shipment was divided, three of the big differential lines getting it. They are: "Big Four," 300 cars; Chicago and Erie, 200 cars, and Baltimore and Ohio, 200 cars. It was not stated definitely that the Erie shipment is for export, but it is believed that all is to go to England.

The order was made by telegraph from New York City, but arrived too late in the day to have any effect on the local wheat market. It is the largest order given in any one day, and it is generally conceded now that over 2,000,000 bushels altogether of the Leiter holdings have been ordered for export.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST

The London Times Says the Chinese Loan Will Be Sold at a Price About 90.

GERMANY WANTS CONCESSIONS

China Unable to Refuse for Fear of a Permanent Occupation of Kiao-Chau—Natives of Formosa Revolt Against Japan.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times announces this morning that the Chinese loan will issue at a price about 90.

The security will include the unpledged balance of the customs revenue and a portion of the likin.

The Berlin correspondent of The Times points out that the pledging of the likin is most important politically, as it must naturally follow that the collection of the likin in the future will be subjected to European methods and probably to direct European control.

GERMANY MAKES NEW DEMANDS.

China Will Have to Succeed to Carry Out Her Policy at Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"An imperial decree having replaced the Taotai of Yenchau, dismissed on Germany's demand for the murder of missionaries by the Taotai, who was dismissed at Germany's instance in 1895 for the outrage on Bishop Anzer, Germany now demands the immediate canceling of the appointment. China will be compelled to accede in order to avoid giving Germany a pretext for the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau."

UPRISING IN FORMOSA.

Natives Revolt Against Japan, According to Vienna Advices.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle reports that there is a serious rising against Japanese rule in Formosa.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR NEAR.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica at Odds Over Recent Troubles.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 23.—Advices from Port Limon to-day announce that war is imminent between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

This grows out of the fact that Costa Rica allowed Nicaraguan rebels to cross the frontier. The Nicaraguan Government has since driven them back into Costa Rica.

The British cruiser Cordelia sailed for Port Limon on Monday.

BANKER SCHWABACH DEAD.

Head of the Bleichroeders' Firm of Berlin Dies of Apoplexy.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Privy Councillor Julius Schwabach, chief partner of the Bleichroeders' banking firm, died this morning of apoplexy, upon his return from his usual morning walk.

Mr. Schwabach was sixty-five years old and the head of the banking firm of S. Bleichroeder of Berlin, and a special partner in the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of this city. He leaves a wife and three sons, one of whom, Dr. Paul Schwabach, has for some time been connected with and is now a partner of the firm of S. Bleichroeder. Three sons of the late Privy Councillor G. von Bleichroeder are the other members of the firm. Mr. Schwabach was a man of rare intellectual faculties and a Director and Chairman of many important corporations. He had been connected with the firm of S. Bleichroeder from the very beginning of his commercial career, which started at the foot of the ladder. He was in private life of artistic and literary bent, and, without display, vastly charitable.

English Service for Miss Willard.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Many temperance women and a few men attended the memorial service at St. John's Church, Westminster, held in honor of Miss Frances E. Willard. Canon Wilberforce read the service and briefly eulogized the deceased. The music was furnished by the surpliced choir. Lady Henry Somerset, showing traces of her illness, and the Duchess of Bedford occupied a front seat.

Negotiations About West Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury replying to-day to a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce regarding the French customs tariffs in West Africa, assured the deputation that the negotiations proceeding were of a perfectly friendly nature, adding that he did not see any reason why they should not be ended amicably.

Prince Henry Near Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Feb. 23.—The German cruiser Gefion arrived here this afternoon, and her consort, the Deutschland, is expected to-morrow morning. The Russian battleships Sissoi Veliky and Navarin have also reached this port.

Receiver for Sir Robert Peel.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day a receiver was appointed for the estate of Sir Robert Peel. His liabilities are estimated at £100,000, ($500,000.)

Australia's Exportable Wheat.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Feb. 23.—The exportable surplus of the wheat yield is estimated at 19,000 tons.

MARRIED THE WRONG MAN.

Karash Impersonated His Cousin, Then Fled with Emma Larson's Money.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 23.—Emma Larson married in such haste that she got the wrong man. The court annulled the ceremony to-day.

While in Westfield N. Y., several years ago she became slightly acquainted with Frank Schultz. After she came here Julius Karash, Schultz's cousin, learned that she greatly admired the latter, and as she had some money he resolved to come here, pose as Schultz, whom he strongly resembled, and marry her. Miss Larson, not having seen Schultz for some time, believed the story. She married Karash, who soon fled with most of her money.

$40,000 TO A TRAINED NURSE.

Brilliant Reward Received by Mrs. Haughawaut of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—According to information contained in a recent letter from New Orleans, Mrs. Minnie Haughawaut, who fitted herself for the profession of a trained nurse by a three years' course of study at the Woman's Hospital, this city, has just been presented with $40,000 by a wealthy patient, whom she is said to have nursed back to good health in that city.

No particulars are given as to the personality of the donor, but by some of Mrs. Haughawaut's friends in this city it is thought to be Mrs. Clements of Ironwood, Mich., whom Mrs. Haughawaut is said to have nursed for a long time.

DEFENDANT DEAD IN COURT.

Ghastly Interruption of Proceedings at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—In the midst of the busy proceedings of Judge Berry's Court this morning a bailiff called attention to the peculiar expression on the face of Arnold Bumstead, a prominent teacher who was defendant in the case on trial, and when a functionary of the court reached him he was found dead.

He had been in the room half an hour, and the indications are that he expired shortly after making his entrance. The session broke up in confusion, and an undertaker was hurriedly sent for to remove the gruesome spectacle from the room.

MISS CONDE'S ENGAGEMENT.

Former Flame of Ensign G. L. P. Stone to Wed Lebbeus H. Rogers, Jr., of Yale.

Society was surprised yesterday to receive the announcement that Miss Marie Dorcas Condé, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swits Condé of 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, was engaged to be married to Lebbeus Harding Rogers, Jr., of this city. Mr. Rogers is a Yale student in the classical course of the class of 1899.

Miss Condé's engagement is notable from the fact that she was the heroine last Spring of a love episode which awoke widespread public attention, and the outcome of which was a trial by court of inquiry, which was probably without parallel in the naval or military history of the country. The principal defendant was her reputed sweetheart, Ensign George L. P. Stone of the United States monitor Puritan, then in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the presiding officer was Capt. Sigsbee of the ill-fated battleship Maine.

It came about in this way: Ensign Stone, whose mother was well known to the Condés, and whose social position was good, had been for some time a constant caller on Miss Condé, and was pleasantly received by her parents until he announced his engagement to her last May, and then the father entered a vigorous protest. Ensign Stone declared that he would marry the object of his choice quite irrespective of the wishes of her parent, and was straightway forbidden the house. He thereupon commenced a fusillade of notes and other communications upon the Fifty-sixth Street building, and in order to get Miss Condé out of reach of his persistent advances she was removed to the country place of the Condés at Oswego, N. Y.

The ardent Ensign decided to follow her and elope with her, a proceeding in which his friend, Ensign Osborne of the United States steamship Alliance, consented to abet him. They both set off for Oswego, and the young lover managed to effect an entrance into the Condé cottage, using only a portion of his own name by way of introduction. The elopement scheme was ultimately frustrated by a brother of the young woman, who took her away from Oswego.

Mr. Condé then complicated matters by telegraphing to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long that Ensigns Stone and Osborne had been guilty of annoying and ungentlemanly conduct toward him, and demanding an investigation. As a result both officers were ordered confined to their quarters, and a court of inquiry was instituted. Mr. Condé presented his charges before that body, and Ensigns Stone and Osborne defended themselves, behind closed doors. The results of the inquiry were dispatched to Secretary Long, and he sent messages to the two defendants and Mr. Condé, saying that nothing in the shape of an offense against naval regulations by either Ensign had been developed. He caustically informed Mr. Condé that if the nature of the case had been apparent in the latter's telegram the inquiry would not have attained the importance it did.

On June 17 last an open letter from the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was printed in this newspaper, in which Dr. Hall said he had been told by Miss Condé that she had closed communication with the Ensign.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weil—Mendel.

The wedding of Miss Dora Mendel, daughter of Mrs. R. Mendel, and Aaron Weil, a merchant of this city, took place about 6 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 23 East Sixty-seventh Street. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, M. W. Mendel. The Rev. David Davidson, pastor of Congregation Ahawath Chesed, at Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white satin and duchesse lace, and carried lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was caught with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Joseph Mendel, the bride's brother, was best man. The ushers were Jerome Siegel, Sylvan Siegel, Carl Strauss, Henry Gluck, Benjamin Rosenwald, Mr. Ducas, and Mr. Lauer. After the ceremony a wedding supper and reception took place at Delmonico's. About 250 guests met in the large ballroom. Supper was served at 7:30 P. M., and was followed by a dance.

Bardalmas—Cooke.

Miss Bertha Viola Cooke, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cooke, of 188 Powers Street, Brooklyn, was married on Tuesday evening to Edward Bardalmas of Brooklyn, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. S. Dawson. Miss Irene Bench acted as bridesmaid, and Elmer J. Klein was best man. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bardalmas will make their home at 188 Powers Street.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. John George Beresford, who were married at the residence of Archbishop Corrigan on Monday, sailed for Europe yesterday. The bride was Miss Emilie Eleanora Iselin.

The March meeting of the Princeton Club has been announced by the Secretary, George William Burleigh, to take place on Thursday evening, March 10, at Delmonico's. Prof. William Libby of Princeton University will exhibit a series of views of the present college grounds and buildings.

The first of the six Lenten Thursday lectures planned by the Society of Decorative Arts for the benefit and education of its many employes and contributors will take place at Sherry's at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Dan Beard is the lecturer, and "The Arms and Legs of the Fish" is the subject.

One of the most successful entertainments ever given by the A. C. Sisterhood brought some 1,200 people to the Lenox Avenue Opera House, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. Loeffler's Orchestra played and John W. Ransone, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, and her twin daughters, whistlers, were among the talent.

Miss Sarah C. Very begins next Wednesday her course of five Wednesday morning lectures on "The Classic and Romantic in Music," before members of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society. The first lecture is at the home of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street. There is room for some twenty extra auditors, and tickets are obtainable of Mrs. S. C. Mastick, 35 Mount Morris Park West.

An entertainment in behalf of the homes of the Methodist Episcopal Church will take place in the Astor Gallery and the Colonial Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoons and evenings of to-morrow and Saturday. The chambers will be converted into a market place, where people of all nations will offer characteristic wares for sale. A representation of the Parthenon will be erected at one end of the gallery and peopled by Grecian maidens. A quartet of Columbia students will sing on Saturday evening.

An interesting musicale in aid of the St. Luke's Home for Old Ladies will take place at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, in the home of Miss Mabel Crall, 119 Lenox Avenue. It will be notable for the rendering of Heinrich Hoffman's quartet by four young pianists: Miss Sarah C. Very, Miss Martha White, Miss Lena Yuengling, and Miss Crall. Mrs. Carroll Beckwith, who is a soprano, will sing, and the following artists will also be heard: F. Bergner, violoncellist; August Roebbelen, violinist; and J. Laender, who plays the viola.

An engagement of interest to fashionable folk announced yesterday was that of Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson of No. 11 East Sixty-third Street, and Edward de Clifford Chisholm of this city. Miss Johnson returned to New York several months ago from a trip abroad with her parents. Mr. Chisholm, who was one of the young bachelors present at the début of Miss Alice Morton a few weeks ago, is a graduate of Williams College of the Class of 1895, and a member of the St. Anthony Club.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN DRILL.

The Second Battalion Burns Plenty of Powder in a Sham Battle.

The Naval Militia, Second Battalion, under Commander William H. Stayton, gave an exhibition drill and sham battle at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last night. The battalion was formed as a battery, in four sections, each section having a three-inch rapid-fire gun. Lieut. Ford had command of the battery.

After giving an exhibition drill, one gun was placed at the end of the arena, the other three facing it from the opposite end. The order was given "battery rest," and the men left their posts and lounged about, apparently intent on watching a broadsword contest which was in progress. Suddenly, without a word of warning a gunshot rent the air; the men flew to their posts, and almost before the echo had died away the other three guns were thundering an answering salute. The force then gave an exhibition with revolvers and rifles, and finally dismounted one of the guns in a few seconds to show how quickly the piece could be made useless to an enemy.

THE AGATE MAY BE LOST

Abundant Evidence that Some Vessel Was Wrecked Twenty Miles Off Barnegat.

HER OWNERS NOT ALARMED

The Klondike-Bound Bark Left Here Last Thursday with About Forty Souls on Board, Among Them Being Two Women.

The Luckenbach Wrecking Company's ocean tugs Edgar F. Luckenbach and Ocean King returned here yesterday from a vain search for a vessel which was reported in distress on Monday last off Atlantic City, and which is believed to have foundered and gone down with all on board.

On Monday the wrecking company received the following dispatch from Beach Haven, N. J.

> Clipper ship off Beach Haven in distress. Send boat at once. Think she has lost her rudder.

The two tugs mentioned started immediately to the assistance of the vessel. They searched in all directions without success. On their way back to port the Captains say they saw a large amount of wreckage, consisting of deck planking, parts of a deckhouse, casks, and timbers, off Barnegat. Nothing was picked up by which the identity of the ship could be established.

The British ship Kingsland, which arrived from Brazilian parts Tuesday evening, reported having passed, while twenty miles south southeast of Barnegat, the wreckage of a vessel strewn over the water for miles. The wreckage consisted of casks, timbers, parts of a deckhouse, pieces of wood painted white, spars, and general merchandise.

These two reports make it seem certain that a vessel was lost, having been disabled possibly during the fierce northeast gale which swept the coast last Sunday.

Perhaps It Was the Agate.

The only vessel to leave this port with such a cargo as the steamer and tugs described, was the bark Agate, which sailed last Thursday morning bound for the Copper River and Cooks's Inlet, Alaska, by way of San Francisco. The Agate, under command of Capt. Thomas Suttis, carried besides a crew of ten men, about thirty passengers, bound for the Klondike. Among the passengers were two women. All were from Brooklyn, and were members of the Kings County Mining and Development Company.

Shipping men who are familiar with the bark entertain grave fears for her safety. They argue that the Agate on Thursday, the wind being from the west and light, got very little distance out from Sandy Hook. On Friday the wind was light and had shifted to the northeast, which would force her to alter her course. The wind was heavier on Saturday, and had increased to a gale on Sunday, at which time she should have been about in the position where the disabled vessel was sighted.

The most alarming circumstance connected with the mystery, however, is that the parts of wood among the wreckage sighted were all painted white. The exterior of the deckhouses and the woodwork of all the living apartments of the Agate were painted white, and she carried a three years' supply of provisions for from sixty to seventy-five people, much of which was in casks and the remainder in boxes and cases. The fact was pointed out that freight vessels to and from Southern ports do not generally have on board such a miscellaneous cargo.

Those Interested Not Alarmed.

Henry W. Rozell, Treasurer of the Kings County Mining Company, was notified yesterday of the wreckage seen. At his office, 360 Broadway, Brooklyn, it was said last night that he had dismissed the thought that it was the Agate which had been lost. He believes that the Agate was far out at sea when the wreck in question occurred. Other members of the company gathered at Mr. Rozell's office yesterday afternoon, and a conference was held. It was said last night that none believed the wreck to be the Agate.

The Agate was built almost twenty-five years ago, but was considered in fair trim. She was rated A1, XXX. She contained in addition to provisions mining machinery and a sawmill outfit. She was purchased from the Copper River Mining and Developing Company several months ago for $7,000, and several thousand dollars were used in making repairs.

Previous to her purchase by the Kings County Company she had a rather eventful career. After lying idle for many months at the disposal of the Copper River Company, the company dissolved, and on her purchase the Kings County Company met with many suits.

FIRE INSURANCE LAST YEAR.

Business in the United States Shows an Increase Over 1896.

The aggregate of fire insurance business transacted in the United States, in 1897 shows a marked increase over the previous year, according to a statement in The Spectator, to be issued to-day, and compiled from sworn reports of the various companies to Insurance Departments. The 150 fire companies, both foreign and domestic, doing business in the United States, show a total cash capital of $62,780,875, an increase of $5,950,000 over 1896. The total assets on Jan. 1, 1898, were $289,375,004, against $257,033,432 for Jan. 1, 1897, an increase of $32,341,572. The net surplus was $107,231,187, an increase of $30,077,671 for the year. In 1897 the premium income was $130,369,156, and the total income $136,617,994, increases of $6,483,124 and $3,072,826, respectively, over 1896. In 1896 the combined companies paid losses amounting to $66,791,242, while in 1897 the amount was $65,518,768. For the past five years the amount of losses paid out has gradually decreased, the amount in 1893 having been $87,943,433.

Dividends paid to stockholders in 1897 amounted to $6,367,738, an increase of $552,840 over the previous year, and the largest increase in dividends for five years. The total disbursements were $118,925,341, an increase of $1,619,578 over 1896, which showed an expenditure of $117,305,763, the smallest amount for the last five years.

WOMEN'S HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Miss Weeks Tells of the Helplessness of Some New York Women.

"Household Economics in Education" was the subject of the conference in the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute yesterday afternoon, and Miss Caroline Weeks, Chairman of the day, introduced the subject by speaking of the need of this study in schools, if only for the benefit of the manual training received.

"Women say their mothers and grandmothers did not have manual training," said she, "and yet they were capable women. They do not realize the change in conditions. The most elegant household in Boston within the memory of living women had only five servants, and one of those the coachman. At that time the women of the family washed the fine china cups after breakfast and did the finest cooking.

"There are no more finely developed women or women with better physiques than those we see on the streets of New York today, but they haven't what New England people call 'faculty'; they can't 'do things.' A clever woman told me recently that if her servants should leave her at night she would not be able to get breakfast in the morning. I believe that brain counts for something, and I think she could do it, and if not very well the first time, probably better the second."

Miss Fisher, a teacher of cooking in the New York public schools, told of the twenty-five or more schools in New York where cooking is taught, and Mrs. Chambers of the Domestic Science Department of Pratt Institute told of the clever little girls in the Hebrew Technical Institute who were learning the dignity of housework, which they at first treated with scorn.

Tried to Save a Cadaver.

A fire early yesterday morning completely destroyed the fifth and sixth floors occupied by George H. Hermerdenger, a skirt manufacturer, in the seven-story building at 64 University Place. All the other floors were more or less damaged by fire or water, and the loss is estimated at about $6,500. On the second floor of the building is an embalming school. One of the firemen saw a body with which the students had been experimenting lying on a table and he started to carry it out when some one stopped him and pointed out his mistake.

WAR AS MEMORY OR HISTORY.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson Tells of the Two Audiences in One He Now Meets.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson was the chief speaker at the Lincoln banquet, in Springfield, Mass. The Republican thus reports him:

"I feel more and more every year in attempting to speak on the civil war the increasing difficulty that one speaks more and more to two audiences in one. All men above a certain age look back upon the civil war not as something remote, but as something near; too intensely a part of our early lives to become distant; to all below that age it is a part of ancient history already.

"But by no possibility can that part of this audience which puts us to shame by the insolent blackness of hair see it from the same point of view. I am inevitably taken back to a time twenty-five years ago, when I was called upon as a guest of an accomplished clergyman with whom I dined to give a little time after dinner to talking about the civil war with his little boy. And I accepted the opportunity; there at the end of the sofa sat the primmest of all conceivable little boys, with that expression of absolute bandbox which only the skillfulest mother can impart. He sat there, this embodied innocence, wishing to know the worst of it. I sat down beside him and gave him some idea of the general look of a camp. He listened courteously, and after a little while he said: 'Thank you; that is very interesting, but it is not exactly what I wanted to know.' And I said meekly, 'What would you like to know?' 'I should like to ask a few questions, if you please.' I submitted to be questioned. The first question was this: 'Were you in the battle of Bunker Hill?' He asked it with such unfailing confidence that I felt that I was recreant to every sense of manhood not to have been present on that occasion. His mother ascertained that what he meant was the battle of Bull Run; I was glad to be able to say that I was not there, either.

Ancient History to the Lad.

"It showed me how entirely that was becoming ancient history which to me was but yesterday. Bunker Hill or Bull Run, what difference did it make? A year or two to this child, and that was all. There are many with whom the civil war has passed to so remote a period that it mingles with the earlier conflict. They cannot recall as we elders can those curious days of early camp life when we were all thrown together into some barracks or encampment to take our first lessons at mutual discipline; when the most curious situations were offered; when you could see some respectable middle-aged citizen who never had taken an order except from his wife ordered about by some beardless boy who never had given an order except to his mother. Somehow or other after that formidable Bull Run, into which we went an aggregation of town meetings, we learned to command and obey and to submit to discipline. Then came that period of tremendous shadow which those who lived through it can never forget.

"With what deep emotion we feel the deaths of five or six young men of magnificent courage in a great conflagration. How strange that we have forgotten the time when there would come back from the South the news of 10,000 killed and wounded in some great battle. How impossible it is for any younger person to conjecture how it was to go through the streets of Boston and Springfield and other cities and see extra after extra hung out from the windows of the publishing offices and see column after column of the names of killed and wounded, and those killed and wounded our own neighbors and our own friends; to see as I have seen, out of that crowd a man stagger with his hand up to his head as if a rifle ball had gone through his forehead instead of that of his only son; or to see some woman fall, as it were, dead, as if the bayonet thrust had gone through her heart instead of her husband's.

Felt in All Parts of the Land.

"How can any one describe these things to any one who has not seen them? It was impossible to get away from them. Ordinarily, from the perils of a great city you can retreat into the country, find some peaceful place where the anguish has not reached. Then the anguish followed you into the most rural retreat, and you could find no little hamlet in New England which was free from it. I remember a woman who worked at the front was required by her physician to get into the country and utterly away from reminders of the war. She went into the country, far up into New Hampshire; she followed up those little country railroads which go up into lonely places, like those Western roads that dwindle into squirrel tracks and run up a tree. Here at last she felt she should find some respite. The train stopped at one of those little wayside platforms. There was no house in view. She looked out of the window and she saw a wounded soldier in his blanket, with ghastly face, resting on two crutches, helped out by the railway attendants. They helped him out, put him on the platform, and left him there, and as the train rolled away she saw a solitary woman with a horse and wagon driving down toward the station to pick up her half-dead soldier and carry him home. Escape? There was no escape in New England from that tragedy. She went back to her hospital, glad that if she could not get a respite from her labors she might at least make them labors of some use. These were the scenes we lived through; that is the period to which we look back.

"And the man whom we commemorate was the man who was chosen by those series of strange events which we call providential—he was chosen to take the helm during these terrific perils. He came an obscure man and he ended the other American besides Washington who was known and revered in all the world."

THOMAS W. CRIDLER SAILS.

The Special Commissioner to the Exposition Starts for Paris.

Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Special Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, accompanied by Col. L. M. Hamburger, assistant to the Commissioner, and Lieut. A. C. Baker, United States Navy, attaché to the commission, sailed yesterday on the American Liner New York for Southampton, en route to Paris. They expect to stay six weeks. Mr. Cridler was appointed by the President to take the place of the late Special Commissioner, Major Moses P. Handy, who died last month.

"I am carrying on the work left incomplete by the death of Major Handy," said Mr. Cridler.

"I shall make whatever preliminary preparations are necessary for American exhibits. There are now twice as many applications by American manufacturers for space as there is space to give them. There is now a bill in Congress providing for a building for American exhibits. If it passes I shall arrange for its erection."

Col. Hamburger goes abroad also as Commissioner for the Amateur Athletic Union, to arrange for a series of Olympian games at the Exposition. He will negotiate with Baron Coubertin, who originated the recent Olympian games in Athens, and who has charge of this part of the Exposition. The competitors in the games will be the champion amateur athletes of all countries. The district associations of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold championship contests. The winners of these will engage in a National championship contest, and from the final winners will be chosen those to represent this country in the Paris Olympian games.

Commercial Travelers' Fair.

Workmen are busy preparing Madison Square Garden for the Commercial Travelers' Fair, which will be opened Monday, and the indications are that the home in aid of which the fair is held will reap a substantial benefit. A feature of the fair will be a booth covered with American Beauty roses, where books bearing the title, "Fifty American Beauties" containing portraits of stage favorites, will be sold by actresses. A "Greater New York Booth," containing valuable contributions from New York Merchants and Manufacturers, and a Flower Booth of original design will be other centres of attraction. Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the fair, has promised to be present on the opening night and deliver an address.

Funeral of Charles C. Pomeroy.

Funeral service for Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, who died suddenly at his residence, 365 West End Avenue, on Tuesday, notice of whose death was given yesterday in this paper, will take place to-morrow at 11 A. M. at All Souls' Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The interment will be in the family vault at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

UNION PACIFIC COLLATERAL.

Mortgage Bonds Sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $3,710,000.

A sale of collateral under the Union Pacific collateral trust 6 per cent. mortgage, on the order of the Union Trust Company, Trustee, was held yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom.

The $1,974,000 of the Utah and Northern Railway Company's first mortgage bonds were sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the $1,739,000 Colorado Central Railroad Company's convertible 7 per cents. were sold to the same firm, $3,710,000 being paid for the joint lot. Vermilye & Co. were the only other bidders; $150,000 in Colorado Central firsts and $860,000 in Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad 7 per cents. were not disposed of.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Carl Hebich.

Capt. Carl Hebich, ex-Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line, died suddenly at Stettin, Germany, on Monday, Feb. 21. Capt. Hebich was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, sixty-two years ago, but at a very young age his parents removed to Lubeck, and he always considered the latter place his native city.

He entered the service of the Hamburg-American Line in 1858 as fourth officer on the steamer Teutonia, on which he served several years, until appointed chief officer of the sailing vessel Donau. He was subsequently appointed commander of the Germania. He commanded successively the steamers Bavaria, Saxonia, Cimbria, Silesia, Wieland, Columbia, and Normannia. He was appointed Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line's fleet in 1889 in recognition of his long and faithful services, retired as Captain in 1893, and was then placed in charge of the company's interests as Superintendent at Stettin, which position he held up to the time of his death.

The Rev. Thomas Rosling Howlett.

The Rev. Thomas Rosling Howlett, a well-known Baptist minister, died at his home in Philadelphia Tuesday night. Mr. Howlett was born in England seventy-one years ago. He came to this country when quite young and graduated from Madison University in 1856 and the seminary in 1858. He has been pastor of churches in Albany, Trenton, Washington, D. C.; Hudson City, N. Y. Mr. Howlett wrote a number of religious books and contributed numerous articles to the secular and religious press. Among the works published by him are "Anglo-Israel and the Jewish Problem," which has attracted considerable attention among students and theologists all over the world; "The Bible, a Sealed Book, Why?" "Songs of Israel," and the "Baptismal Souvenir."

Daniel D. Lerch.

Daniel D. Lerch of the hardware firm of Bright & Lerch of Reading, Penn., died in that town on Tuesday night. Although totally blind for many years, Mr. Lerch personally conducted the immense business of the concern. He knew where the various lines of goods in the house were kept, and could direct the clerks where to find them.

Obituary Notes.

City Controller WILLIAM K. VERBEKE of Harrisburg, Penn., died at his residence there yesterday. He was seventy-seven years old.

The Rev. W. F. BROWN, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Johnsville, N. Y., who recently fell from the loft in the church and fractured his spine, died yesterday, aged fifty-eight years.

Policeman JOHN J. SHERIDAN, attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, died at his home, 241 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon from consumption. He was born in this city in 1855, and was appointed to the police force in 1882. He had a good record. Sheridan leaves four children. His wife died a year ago.

Mrs. EMILY R. MONTGOMERY, a missionary, died on Saturday at Beyroot, Syria. She was a sister of the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Binghamton. She went to Turkey with her husband thirty years ago, and had been one of the most devoted and efficient missionaries in that country. She was fifty-nine years of age, and left three children—one son in this country, one in Berlin, Germany, and a daughter who was with her during her final illness. Her husband died a few years ago.

JOHN MONTGOMERY GUITEAU, who fell dead at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Monday night, had been practicing law in this city for forty-eight years. He was seventy-nine years old, and at one time was wealthy, owning real estate in various parts of the city. He was at that time a member of the Union League and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Ohio Society. At the time of his death he lived in a room at 408 Fourth Avenue, and had a desk in the office of Henry Clews & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.

The best in existence. Eight millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

APEZTEGUIA.—At Madrid, Spain, Feb. 21, Helen Seagrave, wife of Marquis Julio J. Apezteguia, and eldest daughter of the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., of this city.

BOND.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, at the Hotel Gerlach, Capt. Robert Bond of the American Steamship Company.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., Thursday, Feb. 24, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

ENO.—On Monday, Feb. 21, at his residence, 32 5th Av., Amos R. Eno, in the 88th year of his age.
The funeral service will be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FLEMING.—Of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, Wilson, son of Matthew C. and Angeline W. Fleming, aged two and a half years.
Funeral, Cincinnati, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 25. Cincinnati papers please copy.

FOOTE.—On Monday evening, Feb. 21, Harriet Augusta, widow of Justus Battle Foote.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Wight, 189 Baltic St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 24, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

HITCHINGS.—At Gravesend, Feb. 21, Catharine N., widow of the late Benjamin G. Hitchings.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the old homestead, Gravesend, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1898, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet cars of Brighton Beach or Nassau Electric Railroad at King's Highway.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, 1898, Alfred Ogden, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock.

POMEROY.—Suddenly, at his residence, 365 West End Ave., Feb. 22, Charles Coolidge Pomeroy, eldest son of the late Samuel Wylly Pomeroy and Catharine Boyer Coolidge.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, Madison Ave. and 66th St., Friday, Feb. 25, at 11 A. M.

WATKINS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, in her 88th year, Catharine, widow of James Y. Watkins.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Edw. Dunn, 74 North 11th St., Roseville, (Newark,) N. J., Thursday, 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family at Greenwood Cemetery.

WEEKES.—On Feb. 23, at his late residence, 57 Greenwood Ave., East Orange, Robert Dodd Weekes, in the 79th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Congregational Church, Harrison Street, on Friday the 25th inst., on the arrival at the Brick Church Station of the D., L. and W. R. R. train leaving New York at 3 P. M. and Newark at 3:33 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ADAMS, Cora A., Manchester, N. H.	47	22
BYRNE, William, 133 E. 12th St.	33	21
BURNHAM, Susan, 335 E. 9th St.	43	22
BOND, Robert, Hotel Gerlach	50	20
BRUNS, Anna, 80 E. 54th St.	2	22
BOLLES, Reeta M., Oak Terrace and E. 142d St.	3	20
BRUSH, Teddie, Riverside Hospital	2	20
BUTTLINGER, Edward, 733 Elton Av.	42	21
BRUCKNER, Herman, 1,513 Av. A.	30	22
BOYCE, Susan, 206 W. 123d St.	25	21
COLLINS, Timothy, 20 Trinity Place	35	20
CLARK, Michael F., 428 W. 31st St.	48	22
CRAWFORD, Harriet, Isabella Heimath	79	20
CASHMAN, Daniel, 211 W. 64th St.	36	21
CALLAHAN, Philip, 340 E. 125th St.	69	20
CAPUCIO, Vita M., 217 E. 29th St.	5	23
DUGGAN, Hugh J., 311 E. 34th St.	27	21
DAVIS, Louis, 310 Stanton St.	63	22
DELANEY, Lizzie, 30 W. 135th St.	24	22
DILLENBERG, Anna S., 121 Chrystie	73	21
DILLENBERG, Jacob, 121 Chrystie St.	61	21
FLEMING, Irene, 241 W. 29th St.	8	21
FRICK, John, 1,716 East End Av.	4	21
FLYNN, Dennis F., 835 3d Av.	34	21
FOLEY, Stephen, St. Joseph's Hospital	34	21
FERGUSON, James S., Westchester	53	20
GRIFFIN, Sarah, 249 Clinton St.	48	21
GERST, Michael, 73 1st Av.	52	21
GRAFTON, A. E., 2,343 Bathgate Av.	1	20
GRAY, Mary, 2,094 Arthur Av.	57	21
GAVIN, Timothy, Railroad Av. and 150th St.	72	21
HENSELEIT, Frederick, 13 7th St.	60	22
HOLMES, Harry, Workhouse	41	20
HARCQ, Adrain, 436 W. 33d St.	67	22
HAWKINS, Frank, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	15	23
HICKEY, Catharine, 818 Locust Av.	62	20
JOHNSON, Jacob, 115 E. 129th St.	22	20
JACOBOWITZ, Annie, 29 Hester St.	58	22
KELLOGG, Edward H., 2,186 Amsterdam Av.	59	21
KELLY, Margaret, 439 W. 32d St.	62	19
KIERSON, Carl, 708 2d Av.	70	22
LOW, William, 772 Washington St.	1	22
LEVENSON, Joachim, 161 Rivington	1	22
LILIAN, Benjamin, 118 Division St.	3	22
LYNCH, Bridget, 428 E. 13th St.	60	20
McTAGUE, Ann, 328 E. 22d St.	68	20
McLEAN, Christopher W., Home for Incurables	68	20
McBRIDE, William, 205 Prince St.	41	21
MORENS, Rosanna, 289 Mott St.	39	21
MARSH, Emma, 554 7th Av.	27	20
MENDLOVITS, Salomon, 113 Lewis	1	22
MARTIN, Nicholas, 2,906 3d Av.	76	20
NORTON, Thomas, 2 Attorney St.	62	22
ORIHUELA, Augustin, 374 Columbus Av.	48	21
O'LEARY, John, 235 W. 31st St.	60	21
OSBORNE, Florence, 688 10th Av.	1	22
O'TOOLE, Agnes, Riverside Hospital	27	20
O'BRIEN, Martin J., 104 E. 52d St.	56	21
QUONG, Ing, 17 Doyers St.	22	23
RUDER, Otto, 1,491 3d Av.	46	18
SULLIVAN, Daniel, 213 E. 95th St.	37	20
STURCKE, Edna J., 20 Morton St.	4	22
STAFFORD, Palmer, 669 2d Av.	28	21
SCHWARZBAUM, Morris, 2,017 3d Av.	72	21
SHANNON, William, 547 W. 26th St.	27	21
STINSON, Delia, 168 E. 100th St.	29	22
SPIEL, Ernst, 817 5th St.	28	22
SENK, George W., Catharine St. and Bulur Av.	36	20
SACKS, Wolf, Lebanon Hospital	35	22
SEVATKE, Otto, 27 Crotona Av.	78	21
THOM, George, 88 Amsterdam Av.	81	22
VOLKMAN, Ernst, 530 E. 16th St.	45	20
VAN VALKENBERG, Albert B., 624 E. 137th St.	3	20
WHITE, Frank R. 577 Hudson St.	47	22
WALSH, Rosaline, 304 W. 119th St.	7	22
WYER, Johanna, 2,932 Riverdale Av.	54	20
WEINECKE, Henry E., 227 Alexander Av.	66	19
WEISS, Peter, St. Joseph's Hospital	30	20
WILLIS, Charlotte E., Bronxdale	88	20
WITKOWSKI, Jeanette, 20 E. 88th St.	67	22

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AHEARN, Mary, 239 S. 1st St.	54	22
BATES, Joseph, L. I. College Hospital	20	21
BLUMENRIDER, John, 190 Huron St.	41	22
BECK, Agnes, 721 Jefferson Av.	62	21
BLIGHT, Nathan, K. C. Hospital	36	18
BALDWIN, Ann T., St. John's Hospital	43	21
BRENDEL, Henry, 52 Throop Av.	3	22
CABALUT, Salvadora, 229 Palmetto St	29	22
CRICHTON, James, L. I. College Hosp	39	22
CHAPPEL, Narcissi V., 204 Navy St.	1	21
CAVANAGH, Patrick, 33 Box St.	1	22
DOTT, Frank, Kings County Hospital	61	19
DAY, Jessie H., Kings Co. Almshouse	68	20
EHMER, Anton, 125 4th Av.	60	22
ENGGREN, George A., 66 Cheever Pl.	9	21
FREDERICKS, T., 237 Kent Av.	1	21
FLETCHER, Charles J., 185 Adams St	27	21
FOOTE, Harriet A., 189 Baltic St.	75	24
GANDIL, Charlotte A., L. I. State Hos	38	18
HART, Edwin, 274 Bushwick Av.	2	22
HOWARD, John, 997 St. Mark's Av.	1	21
HALBECK, Charlotta J., 706 Sackett St	35	22
HUTCHINGS, Catharine N., King's Highway, near Ocean Av.	80	22
JOHNSTON, Mary, 300 Jay St.	74	21
KNIGHT, Ellen, 780 Henry St.	58	22
KELLY, Lizzie, 513 Baltic St.	32	21
KIERNAN, John, Infants' Hospital	1	21
LAWSON, William C., 17 Meserole St.	5	21
MEYER, Baby, 395 Sackett St.	1	22
MARTIN, Catharine, 481 5th Av.	71	21
MAY, David, 688 Degraw St.	62	20
MURPHY, Joseph, 576 Myrtle Av.	36	21
MAIER, Johanna E., 174 Coffey St.	2	21
MOORE, Patrick, Kings County Hosp	65	18
McNIFF, Walter J., 223 Monitor St.	1	22
McLAUGHLIN, Edward, 145 N. 7th St	41	21
McLAUGHLIN, James, 230 4th Av.	48	21
NUGENT, Mary, 297 Van Buren St.	78	21
O'BRIEN, Fanny, 994 4th Av.	61	21
OBERGFELD, Adam, 9 Bogart St.	60	23
O'DONNELL, Bridget, Home for Aged	59	21
PARPART, Ernst, St. Cath. Hospital	26	17
PALMER, Katrina, 93 Vermont St.	66	22
PEACOCK, Mary, 153 Saratoga Av.	1	21
RIECHIO, Luisa, 76 President St.	1	22
ROBERTSON, Mary H., 50 Ocean Pl	74	21
RICHIO, Luisa, 76 President St.	1	22
ROGERS, Joseph, 108 Ellery St.	32	21
SANWALD, Katharina, 237 Nassau Av	50	22
SPIEGEL, Katie, 284 Metropolitan Av.	51	20
STOUT, John B., 429 Monroe St.	89	22
SYMONS, Samuel, 454 Henry St.	68	20
SARGENT, William H., 110 Rutledge St	55	21
SMITH, Frederick F., 645 President St	3	23
THORNTON, Patrick, 102 Sullivan St.	55	21
ULN, Henry, 192 Freeman St.	55	21
URBEN, Charles, Kings County Hosp	55	18
WILLIAMS, Adelaide, 880 Sterling Pl	57	21
WELLS, Katie, 213 Navy St.	29	22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sale Begins To-Day.

"Pre-Eminently Great"
LAST TWO DAYS.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
THE NOTABLE
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CHARLES A. DANA.
Some of the
GREATEST PAINTINGS
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WORLD OF ART
AND A COLLECTION OF
Gems of
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Superb Specimens
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Dates of Sale
THIS AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY, AT 2:30, AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING AT CHICKERING HALL AT 8 O'CLOCK. (DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.)
THOMAS E. KIRBY will conduct the sale.
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FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES.
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
Free Exhibition Day and Evening.
DUTCH AND ENGLISH
Water Colors
AND
Paintings in Oil
To be sold by order of Executor of the Estate of LEWIS F. MONTAYNE and M. F. STILES, Trustee.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 1st and 2d, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.
For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,
J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.

More than a majority of the stock of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company having been deposited under the conditions of the Protective Agreement dated January 19th, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that deposits of stock will be received at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York, up to and including FEBRUARY 28TH, 1898, without penalty, after which date no stock will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of ten cents per share in addition to the payment of twenty cents per share provided in said Protective Agreement.

Dated New York, Feb. 14th, 1898.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
W. A. DICK,
BERNARD BARUCH,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

LA FAYETTE GAS COMPANY.
FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY.
OHIO AND INDIANA GAS COMPANY.
LOGANSPORT AND WABASH VALLEY GAS COMPANY.
INDIANA NATURAL AND ILLUMINATING GAS COMPANY.

At meetings of Directors of the first four Companies above mentioned, held on February 19th, 1898, the Treasurer was authorized to purchase in the open market, for redemption and cancellation, $10,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of the La Fayette Gas Company, and $15,000, par value, of the Mortgage Bonds of each of the said other three Companies, at the lowest price at which the said Bonds might be offered for sale. Offers to sell the whole or any part of the said Bonds will accordingly be received by the undersigned, at 45 Broadway, New York City, Room 96, at any time prior to March 8th, 1898. In case of several offers at the same price, the right to apportion or reject the same is reserved.

Out of $180,000, par value, of Bonds of the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, held in its treasury for betterments, $100,000, par value, have been canceled, by order of the Board of Directors. A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.
New York, Feb. 21st, 1898.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54,	197,	1369,	1865,	2146,	2383,	2652,	2940,
64,	245,	1372,	1889,	2174,	2397,	2685,	2959,
72,	305,	1494,	1900,	2210,	2417,	2688,	2968,
112,	323,	1522,	1905,	2220,	2429,	2699,	3029,
125,	357,	1597,	2008,	2236,	2454,	2741,	3039,
128,	382,	1617,	2042,	2263,	2486,	2766,	3058,
133,	388,	1714,	2045,	2285,	2503,	2806,	3140,
160,	402,	1771,	2069,	2302,	2507,	2849,	3222,
166,	420,	1774,	2119,	2308,	2515,	2865,	3235,
171,	444,	1809,	2126,	2323,	2604,	2931,	3263,
185,	453,	1840,	2136,	2328,	2630,	2937,	3281,
194,	1365,						

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after March 1, 1898.
Chillicothe Water Company, 1st Mtge. 5s.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 9.
Democratic Club, 1st Mtge. 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co., 1st Cons'd 6s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.
MARCH 2ND.
Village of Depew, N. Y., Fire Funds.
MARCH 21ST.
Ticonderoga School District, No. 5.

TO
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
POLICY HOLDERS:

For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in '97 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the $3,000,000 Reserve Fund, our past payments having accumulated said Fund for that purpose. You are invited to unite for mutual protection by calling on or addressing

Col. LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman,
Room 38, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
THEOPHILUS OLENA, ex-President Brooklyn Board Aldermen;
ROBERT S. RIDGELY, Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely;
FREDERICK G. COLBY, President United Oil Company,
Committee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

London orders to buy stocks were executed here yesterday morning on a large scale. Current theories in Wall Street had it that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was back of these orders, which were variously estimated at from 75,000 to 125,000 shares. Practically all of the conspicuous shares figured in these purchases for foreign account. New York Central and Union Pacific were bought perhaps more largely than any other stocks, but the European orders extended over a wide range.

In many ways these purchases figured consequentially in the making of yesterday's market. Veteran observers estimated that but for such buying the market here at the opening must have been pretty generally demoralized, so vehement was the Cuban sensationalism.

⁂

All day long the market was nervous, the whole list being under pressure. Not only were the professional traders of the Street generally ranged on the bear side, but there was a continuance of that forced liquidation which before Tuesday's holiday pushed prices down. Commission houses were active as sellers of the market all day long. Customers who have been refusing to let go stocks carried on margin were yesterday apparently under discipline in many quarters.

⁂

The buying of the day, outside of spasmodic movements to cover shorts, was chiefly confined to transactions for the account of important interests evidently persuaded that at current recessions most stocks are bargains. There seemed to be evidence of purchases made for several groups of prominent financiers not recently showing any interest whatever in the market's course. Stocks so bought are practically removed from the market. Such purchases are bound to exert helpful influences.

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Just before the market closed there came a rush of extra Cuban sensationalism and the whole list closed practically at the bottom, with startling absurdities abounding. For the most part, the final effervescence of war stuff was palpably silly.

⁂

While almost the whole list suffered substantial losses during the day, the chief declines were in those stocks which have been recently conspicuously declining. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped 7 points further, and closed at the bottom price for the day, and Manhattan Elevated lost about 3 points, as did also Consolidated Gas. Sugar Trust sold down to 125, a drop of between 2 and 3 points. In this group of stocks further sales of long stock seemed to be clearly shown.

Total transactions for the day passed 500,000 shares, of which, as has been stated, about 25 per cent. was set down to purchases by Europe.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127.

⁂

In State securities, $2,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 sold at 128 and $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 71¼.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Lake Shore	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	½	National Linseed Oil	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅛	Mobile & Ohio	2
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	National Lead	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	N. J. Central	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	1⅝	Norfolk & Western	1⅜
Canadian Southern	1¼	North American	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Chicago & East. Ill.	4	Ontario & Western	½
Chicago Great West.	½	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	Oregon R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1½	Oregon Short Line	3
Chicago & N. W.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	2	Pennsylvania R. R.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Pullman Car	1½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1	Reading	½
Col. & H. C., all in. paid	¾	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2¼
Consolidated Gas	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Consolidated Ice	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	7¼
General Electric	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Great Northern pf.	7	Southern Pacific	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Lake Erie & West.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
L. E. & West. pf.	1	Texas Pacific	⅜
Manhattan Cons.	2⅜	Union Pac., all in. pd.	1½
Met. Street Railway	7	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Michigan Central	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Minn. & St. Louis	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅜
		Western Union Tel.	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & Nash. coll tr. 5s	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Division	1
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor	1	Missouri Pacific con.	1¾
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	N. Y. Central 1st, R.	1
Can. South. 2d	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	2
Cent. R. R. & B. Co., G. 5s	2	Ore. Imp. c., 5th pd.	1
Consumers' Gas, Chi., 1st	1½	Ore. S. L., inc. A	1½
Erie 1st Ext. 4s	2½	Pitts. & West. 1st	1¼
Erie prior 4s	1¼	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	2¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	2⅜
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1½
		Standard R. & T. inc.	1
		Union El. 1st	1¾
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $195,338,713; balances, $8,773,695; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,772,516.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—7½@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55¼@56¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,054.29 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 1,200 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 500 Iron Silver at .50, 100 Mexican at .35, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 300 Portland at .76. On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of Miami sold at .38 cash, 500 Yukon at .10⅝ buyer 30@.10½ buyer 30; 16,000 Alamo at .02½@.02⅝, 16,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11¼@11⅛, 13,000 Garfield Grand at .07¼, 800 Golden Fleece at .46, 1,500 Isabella at .26½, 15,000 Justine at .02½ buyer 30, 800 Lillie at .73½@.74, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20, 1,700 Mount Rosa at .13½, 2,000 Portland at .77¼, 75,000 Sentinel at .003⅝@.003¼, 73,000 Tamarack at .005@.006, 8,000 Union at .13⅝@.13¾, 14,000 Work at .03¾@.04.

TO FIGHT COMPETITION.

Secrecy was evidently enjoined upon those members of the Executive Committee of the Sugar Trust who met yesterday afternoon, for information regarding the meeting was extremely hard to get. The most important outcome of the meeting, in so far as Wall Street is concerned, however, was the decision to push forward vigorously in the trade war already begun—to spare no effort or expense to teach the trust's competitors the foolishness of attempting to encroach upon its territory. Prices and the extent of cuts to be made in the near future were also topics of discussion, these relating to sugar and not to the coffee trade, wherein the fight is already being waged fiercely. So far the campaign has been carried on practically entirely in the coffee trade and against Arbuckle Brothers. Within a short time the sugar trade will be in a similar state of upheaval.

Significance may be found in the fact that Sugar had its sharpest break yesterday after the termination of the meeting of the Executive Committee.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In discussing iron trade conditions, The Iron Age to-day will say:

"The business community generally suspends judgment relative to the Maine disaster, but at the same time the more prudent are moving cautiously so far as any new ventures are concerned. It is stated, for instance, that the bankers who are to underwrite the wire consolidation are now of the opinion that the near future may not be a particularly auspicious time for launching the new company. Until recently everything connected with the scheme progressed very favorably, but quite recently a hitch has come up which may prove troublesome. A meeting is called in New York for the 28th inst.

"The Alabama furnace interests are still conferring. It is understood that a pooling arrangement had been practically perfected when the decision in the Cast Iron Pipe Trust case was announced. That put an end to efforts in that line, and since then other methods for getting on a remunerative basis have been under consideration. In the meantime prices continue low, with indications that at least one company is determined to get additional business.

"There has been quite a fair movement of Bessemer pig in Pittsburg, our correspondent reporting sales aggregating 30,000 tons at $9.60 to $9.75, valley furnace.

"Steel billets are very quiet, but a large tonnage has been placed in sheet bars, including one very large deal. The quotation is $17 at maker's mill.

"There has been an order in the market for about 2,000 tons of wire rods for shipment to Japan, to supply the wire nail factory built in that country lately. Otherwise, there is nothing of interest in the export trade."

LOCAL RAILWAYS WEAK.

Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan Elevated were notably weak yesterday. The former, after opening at a decline of 2 points, sold down to and closed at 14, a net decline of 7 points for the day. Manhattan, on sales aggregating about 30,000 shares, sold close to 107, and made a net decline of nearly 3 points. Practically no inside support was given to either of the stocks, nor was there that buying by political interests that has recently been the feature of the markets for the stocks. In both stocks stop orders were reached, and there was also steady selling apparently for long account by important interests. In fact, the politicians seemed to be sellers, the brokers who were large buyers when the political pool was manipulating stocks up appeared with liquidating orders yesterday. There were also indications of inside selling.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which has hitherto been remarkably strong in the face of the general weakness, succumbed yesterday and sold below 40. Insiders were not as aggressively bullish on the stock on the floor of the Exchange as they have been of late.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

In many quarters of the market there are unmistakable signs of an unwieldy short interest. It is this more than anything else that gives the market strength at times and holds it against some vigorous pounding by the bears. The traders are practically all ranged on the short side of the market, and many of them have outstanding too many contracts to make them feel comfortable. Any really good news—and it must be remembered that Wall Street has had no really good news for some time—would bring about a scamper to cover that would send stocks skyward.

MONEY MARKETS FIRMER.

The money markets were a shade firmer yesterday, many banks showing a disposition to act more conservatively than for some time. In many instances call loans were marked up, and on the Stock Exchange practically no loans of that class were made at lower than 2 per cent. In the time and commercial paper departments there were also indications that the banks are drawing down the large offerings which of late have been the feature of the money markets. Wall Street bears, of course, saw in this reasons for alarm and short sales, but bank officers stated that the more conservative spirit shown was simply the result of the war talk and weakness of the stock market—that their new caution was only good and prudent business.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week of February were made public last night. They were $573,607, an increase of $49,394 over the corresponding week of 1897. These earnings are $56,000 in excess of the third week of February, 1896, and $88,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BUYING.

Wall Street found much satisfaction yesterday in the character of the buying of New York Central. Important financial institutions were credited with taking round lots of the stock, one trust company being mentioned as taking from 5,000 to 8,000 shares. The stock held well in the general weakness, until at the close it broke to 113. The traders were sellers of the stock, and apparently some commission house customers were also liquidating. The buying of the stock was of a confident sort and was kept up to the close of business.

A DELUGE OF BEAR TIPS.

As is always the case in a market like that of the present, Wall Street just now is full of all sorts of bear tips. In fifteen or twenty minutes a man who has patience enough to listen to Wall Street's prophets, can hear that practically every stock on the list is to have a drop of from 15 to 25 points within the next week or ten days. In all cases figures are given, and dates. Experienced Wall Street men know this sign. Tips—especially those giving detailed information as to the extent of a movement—are seldom prolific in Wall Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Canadian Pacific was one of the few stocks to score a substantial advance yesterday. A single 100-share lot of the stock was sold, and that sale was made at 82½, an advance of 1⅝ points. In explanation of this some Wall Street seers pointed out that the recently announced cut in rates by the Canadian roads meant greatly increased business for them to the detriment of their American competitors—a very short-sighted argument, especially when it is remembered that last week, when the announcement of the cut had been made, Canadian Pacific showed considerable weakness.

CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS.

Dividends already declared and to be declared by Cripple Creek mining companies in the month of February, according to figures given by The Colorado Springs Gazette, amount almost to $300,000. This doubles the January record, which was $151,000, and never before have such heavy dividends been declared for any one month as those which make up the January figures. The actual total paid by all the Cripple Creek companies since the early days of this mining district is now close to $5,000,000.

There is a reasonable assurance that dividend payments at the rates now prevailing among Cripple Creek companies will be continued. Basing the dividends during the present year on the figures of January and adding estimates for a few quarterly dividends from mines not included in the list for January, the amount to be distributed in dividends in 1898 would reach over $2,110,000.

Development work is going ahead in all the mines and improvements are being made which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. But still the large dividends are kept up with regularity and represent a very high rate of interest on the investment, thus adding fame and greatness to the wonderful Cripple Creek district.

The figures referred to are not inclusive of any profits earned by mining properties under private ownership, the amounts of which, it is said, aggregate considerably over $100,000 monthly.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, the following issues were admitted to the list:

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway: Forty-four thousand dollars additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, No. 979 to 1,022 inclusive, to be added to amount now on list, making total amount listed to date $5,638,000; No. 1 to 1,022, inclusive, 10,808 to 15,423 inclusive.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company—$577,000 additional 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $1,712,200.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company—$3,442,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1995, No. M85,421 to M88,862 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $113,462,000; No. M1 to M88,862 inclusive, for $1,000 each; No. D1 to D49,200 inclusive, for $500 each. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding $7,058,000 as and when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for or for redemption of the guarantee fund notes of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company—$4,000,000 3½ per cent. general mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1987, No. 1 to 4,000 inclusive, and registered bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, into which said coupon bonds may be converted, to be admitted to the list. The committee is empowered to add to the list, from time to time, additional bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,000,000, making an aggregate of this issue listed of $6,000,000, as and when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for existing bonds of the company.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Increase of $14,490 in Chicago and Alton's surplus for the year 1897.

Sale of collateral under Union Pacific collateral trust 6 per cent. mortgage. Proceeds more than enough to cover indebtedness under the mortgage.

Statement by officials of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf that Southern terminus of road will remain at Port Arthur.

Annual meeting United States Leather Company. Surplus for the year 1897, $4,363,977, against $3,869,962 in 1896.

Expected that application for listing new Union Pacific securities will be made to Stock Exchange this week.

Incorrect statement that John E. Searles was to have sailed for Europe yesterday.

Decline in United Gas Improvement stock in the Philadelphia market from 111½ to 105.

Decrease of $111,620 in Omaha's surplus for the year 1897.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 57½; Erie, first preferred, ⅝, to 40⅝; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 84½; Illinois Central, ½, to 105¾; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅝, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅞. Declined—Erie, ½, to 14½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 96⅞. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 11-16, for money, and 5-16, to 112¾, for the account.

India council bills were allotted at 1s 2 27-32d per rupee. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 77½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. In Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

By order of the Union Trust Company of New York, trustee, $1,974,000 Utah and Northern Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and $1,600,000 Colorado Central Railroad Company convertible 7 per cent. bonds, $3,710,000.

Eight shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 206.

Ten shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, 236¼.

Fifteen shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 201.

One hundred shares Leavy & Britton Brewing Company, $100 each, 110.

£200 Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, 5 per cent. debenture bonds, July, 1895, coupons on, $305.

Ten shares Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, $100 each, 76.

Ten shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 159.

Two shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 102.

$100 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 5 per cent. convertible bond, due 1903, coupons March and September, 104¼.

Ten shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 375.

One hundred and twenty-three shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 225¼.

One hundred shares Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, $100 each, 64.

$6,000 West Lynchburg Land Company mortgage bonds, July, 1894, coupons on, 5.

Ten shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (no ticket,) $50 each, 106¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Vermilye & Co. announce that they have sold the entire issue of $3,230,000 New York State Canal 3 per cent. gold bonds awarded to them last Friday.

The Texas Central Railroad Company gives notice that on April 1 next it will redeem all of its outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date. Also, that after March 1 next the above-named 6 per cent. bonds may be exchanged at the office of Moran Brothers for first mortgage bonds of the same company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Coupons of $30 each, due April 1 next from bonds so exchanged, will be paid without rebate at the time of exchange.

Dividend and coupons undermentioned will be paid: April 1, dividend of $1.25 per share on preferred stock of the United States Leather Company.

March 1, coupons of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company (Sabine Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. at the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street, New York, and of the Mexican International Railroad Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds at the office of the latter, 23 Broad Street, New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Lower prices were established yesterday throughout the general list of outside security market quotations, in sympathy with the existing situation. Inactivity prevailed among the gas securities and the tractions, and in most of these stocks there were declines.

In the industrials alone was there any volume of trading. This list is still led by Standard Oil. After this stock had sold up about 2 points from the opening, on a withdrawal of support and on orders to sell at the market, it made a sensational decline of over 20 points, and closed without a rally. Glucose and malt were also lower. Nicaragua, without sales, lost nearly 2 points. Miscellaneous stocks were negected, and a lower quotation was made by Metropolitan West Side of Chicago.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	96	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	67	71
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	17
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div	188	190
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16½	17½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	96	96½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	64	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	31
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	104¼
Columbus Gas	87	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	19½	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	140	144
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	164
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	83⅝	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103⅝	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	57	62
Glucose common	38¼	39
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	116¼
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred	75	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
National Biscuit com	22	23
National Biscuit pref	81	82
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	369	370
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	166	169
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd.	1¼	1⅝
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51½	52½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
2d week Feb.	$92,653	$80,441	$76,644
From Jan. 1	539,418	471,450	494,151
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Feb.	$35,315	$24,652	$25,031
From Jan. 1	197,596	158,574	159,032
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	230
3d week Feb.	$65,227	$25,858	$11,443
From Jan. 1	446,180	172,668	80,778
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
December	$727,344	$659,953	......
Year	8,652,793	8,156,192	......
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Feb.	$7,617	$5,816	$7,650
From July 1	262,209	264,943	321,222
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
3d week Feb.	$573,607	$524,213	$517,111
From July 1	22,528,545	20,513,960	21,985,606
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
3d week Feb.	67,895	66,340	......
From Jan. 1	488,601	464,830	......
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for January—			
Gross earnings	$212,759	$177,397	$188,716
Operating ex.	127,713	115,080	134,535
Net earnings	85,046	62,317	54,181
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for January—			
Gross earnings	40,466	37,062	35,918
Exp. and taxes	33,366	23,142	22,578
Net earnings	7,100	13,920	13,340
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	397,855	346,851	293,256
Operating ex.	223,265	162,223	153,134
Net earnings	174,090	184,628	140,122

CHICAGO & ALTON for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$6,673,605	$6,840,283	$6,802,486
Operating ex.	4,153,676	4,038,546	3,982,992
Net earnings	2,519,929	2,801,737	2,819,494
Other income	233,483	234,256	241,525
Total income	2,753,412	3,035,993	3,061,019
Rentals	439,776	430,474	422,772
Balance	2,313,636	2,605,519	2,638,247
Interest	604,135	605,378	579,618
Balance	1,709,501	2,000,141	2,058,629
Betterments	36,488	52,378	18,764
Balance	1,673,013	1,947,763	2,039,865
Sinking fund	9,075	119,315	24,481
Balance	1,663,938	1,828,448	2,015,384
Dividends	1,611,718	1,778,448	1,778,448
Balance	52,220	50,000	$236,936
Old claims	20,394	32,665	203,704
Surplus	31,826	17,335	33,232
Total surplus	3,205,701	3,173,877	3,156,545

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA, for the year ending Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	8,652,793	8,156,193	7,508,764
Op. exp. & taxes	5,737,447	5,137,034	4,836,652
Net earnings	2,915,246	3,019,159	2,672,112
Interest, &c.	1,411,470	1,405,353	1,422,830
Rentals	114,626	113,946	113,048
Total charges	1,526,096	1,519,299	1,535,578
Balance	1,389,151	1,499,860	1,136,234
Dividends	1,158,970	1,158,958	787,976
Surplus	230,191	340,902	348,258

CUMBERLAND VALLEY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	866,655	862,395	889,157
Op. expenses	611,531	635,628	649,560
Net earnings	255,124	226,767	239,597
Charges	......	42,843	45,138
Balance	......	183,924	194,459
Dividends	142,228	142,228	142,228
Surplus	......	41,696	52,281

FULTON STREET RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	15,086	14,222	864
Op. expenses	8,074	8,035	39
Net earnings	7,012	6,187	825
Other income	62	......	62
Total income	7,074	6,187	887
Charges	5,830	5,886	*56
Surplus	1,244	301	943

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand of $3,812.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY for quarter ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	2,383,458	2,272,754	1,888,121
Op. expenses	1,208,770	1,191,347	926,016
Net earnings	1,174,688	1,081,407	912,105
Other income	150,919	129,935	38,156
Total	1,325,607	1,211,342	950,261
Charges	789,007	793,226	592,806
Surplus	536,600	418,116	357,455
Cash on hand	1,163,810	113,089	......
Profit & loss sur.	1,737,198	1,127,506	......

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AND CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897—

	1897.	1896.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$79,250	$87,458	$8,208
Op. expenses	39,634	39,151	*483
Net earnings	39,616	48,307	8,691
Other income	250	270	20
Total income	39,866	47,577	8,711
Charges	13,912	2,108	*11,804
Surplus	25,954	45,469	20,515

*Increase.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand of $4,816.

28TH AND 29TH STREET CROSSTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1897—

	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$28,317	$9,600	$18,717
Op. expenses	14,469	8,324	6,145
Net earnings	13,848	1,276	12,572
Other income	63	......	63
Total income	13,911	1,276	12,635
Charges	12,022	432	11,590
Surplus	1,889	844	1,045

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand of $8,692.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. of Brooklyn for January—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$89,381	$83,748	$5,633
Op. expenses	45,379	41,351	4,027
Net earnings	44,002	42,397	1,605
Taxes	3,200	4,200	*1,000
Balance	40,802	38,197	2,605
Other sources	800	800	......
Total	41,602	38,997	2,605
Less int. on b'ds.	6,250	4,166	2,083
Bal. for divid'ds.	35,352	34,830	522

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY annual report—

	1897.	1896.
Surplus Dec. 31	$4,363,977	$3,869,961
Dividends and interest paid	2,801,244	621,110
Total	7,165,227	4,491,971
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1896	3,869,961	......
Surplus Dec. 31, 1895	6,470,609	......
Profit or loss in year—		
Profit	3,295,260	......
Loss	1,979,538	......

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Greenwich	165
Chase National	400	Hanover	390
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
City	800	New York	235
Columbia	150	New York County	800
Garfield National	750	Seventh National	108
German-American	112	Tradesmen's	110

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$225,750,247
Gold reserve	167,165,677
Net silver	17,843,786
United States notes in the Treasury	29,188,708
Treasury notes of 1890	5,761,009
Total receipts this day	1,683,677
Total receipts this month	23,031,996
Total receipts this year	269,017,598
Total expenditures this day	1,152,000
Total expenditures this month	24,732,000
Total expenditures this year	269,620,570
Deposits in National banks	34,104,874
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	289,140
Government receipts from internal revenue	718,630
Customs	952,910
Miscellaneous	12,137
Expenditures	1,152,000

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, February 1st, 1898.
TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL UNTIL MARCH 1ST PURCHASE THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS

ON A 3% BASIS.

HOLDERS DESIRING TO DISPOSE THEREOF CAN COMMUNICATE WITH AND FORWARD THE BONDS TO THIS OFFICE BY ADAMS EXPRESS FREE OF EXPENSE.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the SECOND INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on March 7th, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
157 Broadway, New York, Feb. 17th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on Thursday, March 3d, 1898.
Polls opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897	$830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes	594,769.14
Net earnings	$236,025.63
Interest on these bonds	136,000.00
Surplus	$100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,735.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes	287,437.10
Net earnings for six months	$141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

Subscriptions received at the State Trust Company, New York, subject to all the above conditions.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

United Traction and Electric Company.

Coupons due March 1, 1898, from First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1, 1898, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 9th, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1st, 1898, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., February 23, 1898.—Coupon No. 19, due March 1, 1898, of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall Street, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Comptroller's Office,

ALBANY, February 17th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of February inst., at noon, for the purchase of

$400,000 Registered Bonds

of this State, to be issued pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1897, for the acquisition of land in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park.

The bonds will be dated February 1st, 1898, and will be of the denomination of $5,000.00 each; will draw interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature $200,000 February 1st, 1907, and $200,000 February 1st, 1908.

Principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Adirondack Park Loan," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

$7,500,000.

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA

5 Per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JANUARY 1, 1928.
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Interest Payable on January 1st and July 1st, FREE FROM ALL TAXES IMPOSED by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

COUPON BONDS IN DENOMINATION OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PROVISION FOR REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF OR EQUAL TO THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

ANNUAL SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE BONDS AT MATURITY.

Bonds drawable for sinking fund purposes at 105 and accrued interest.

In the event of City's terminating the lease in 1908, total issue redeemable at 105 and interest; otherwise Bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes.

If lease is terminated in 1908, by which time about $1,468,000 Bonds will have been retired through the operation of the sinking fund, (leaving then outstanding only about $6,032,000 Bonds) the city is to pay at least the sum of $8,796,000, as more fully set forth in the letter of the President of the Company.

The United Gas Improvement Company agrees to make payments out of the proceeds of sales of gas in Philadelphia to the Trustees of the Mortgage **sufficient to provide the interest and the sinking fund charges necessary to extinguish the principal of the Bonds at maturity.**

The price of gas to be charged to consumers during the term of the lease has been definitely agreed upon with the City of Philadelphia, and is set forth in the following letter of the President of the Company:

PHILADELPHIA, February 3d, 1898.

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., NEW YORK,
AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith I beg to give you information in regard to the First Mortgage Five per cent. Thirty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia. The total issue is limited to $7,500,000 bonds, due in 1928, but redeemable in 1908 at 105 and interest, in the event of the City's then terminating the lease. If the lease is not then terminated, the bonds continue irredeemable until 1928, except for sinking fund purposes. The mortgage contains provision for A SINKING FUND OF $124,000 A YEAR to be invested, together with the yearly accumulations of interest on bonds in the sinking fund, in the bonds of this Company, at not exceeding 105 AND INTEREST, either by purchase in the market or by drawings at that price. THE SINKING FUND IS SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS AT MATURITY. The principal and interest are payable in gold coin of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, free from all taxes imposed by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Coupons payable January and July. Trustee, New York Security and Trust Company of New York. The contract between The United Gas Improvement Company and the City provides that in the event of the City's terminating the lease in 1908 it shall acquire a certain portion of the property of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, by paying therefor $1,060,000, being the appraised value of certain property now owned by The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, together with six per cent. interest thereon to the date of payment, making a total amount of $1,696,000 to be then paid on this account. It also provides that the City shall pay the amounts expended for additional property after the lease takes effect, together with six per cent. thereon to the date of payment, and as this contract further provides that the amount so expended shall not be less than $5,000,000 within three years from the date of the lease, the minimum to be paid, by reason of this provision, will be $7,100,000, $5,000,000 of which will be principal and $2,100,000 six per cent. interest for seven years. The total MINIMUM amount which the City will be required to pay in the event of its terminating the lease is, therefore, $8,796,000. This obligation of the contract of The United Gas Improvement Company with the City will be so far assigned as security for the bonds as to ENABLE THE TRUSTEE OF THE MORTGAGE TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM THE CITY. The total number of bonds outstanding in 1908 will be about $6,032,000, as $1,468,000 bonds will by that time have been retired through the sinking fund. **It will, therefore, be seen that the minimum sum to be paid by the City in the event of the termination of the lease is about $2,500,000 in excess of the amount of the bonds which will then be outstanding.** If the City does not avail itself of its option to terminate the lease at the end of ten years (1908), the City will have no other right of purchase; but, at the end of thirty years all the property will revert to the City without compensation. The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia is to manufacture the gas and sell the same to The United Gas Improvement Company at agreed prices which it is estimated will prove profitable to The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia; but, in order to further strengthen the security of the bonds, The United Gas Improvement Company has entered into a contract with The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia whereby, among other things, it is provided that if the yearly profits do not amount to a sum sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund charges, then THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IS TO MAKE GOOD ANY DEFICIT out of the proceeds of gas sales in Philadelphia. The United Gas Improvement Company is to furnish gas to the municipality free of charge and to sell gas to consumers at a net rate to it of 90 cents for ten years. Thereafter the price may be reduced as follows:

From 1908 to 1913 to 85 cents net.
From 1913 to 1918 to 80 cents net.
From 1918 to 1928 to 75 cents net.

There can, therefore, be no dispute during the lifetime of the contract as to rates, as they are fixed by the contract.

The United Gas Improvement Company has created a sinking fund, beginning in 1908, for the purpose of retiring the stocks of The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia in 1928, when the property is to revert to the City, and has agreed that this sinking fund for the retirement of the stocks shall not be distributed so long as any of the bonds which shall be presented at their maturity, or within sixty days thereafter, shall remain unpaid, and that, if the sinking fund for the payment of the bonds shall not be sufficient for the purpose, the Trustee under the sinking fund for the redemption of the stock shall pay to the Trustee under the mortgage sufficient, in addition to the contents of the bond sinking fund, to discharge, at maturity, all bonds at par, with interest unpaid thereon. After 1908, therefore, the security of the bonds, in addition to the property and in addition to the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will be enhanced by this stock sinking fund.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY HAS PAID DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I inclose herewith legal opinions in regard to the validity of the issue of the bonds and mortgage, and in regard to the various contracts, by Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia. Very truly yours,

JAMES BALL, President.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds at 102½ and accrued interest to date of delivery.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL OPEN AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT THREE O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898, OR EARLIER. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO ALLOT A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN THAT APPLIED FOR. BONDS TO BE PAID FOR AND DELIVERED ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898, AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., MILLS BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Copies of the Mortgage may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, and copies of contract between the City of Philadelphia and the United Gas Improvement Company, as well as of contract between the United Gas Improvement Company and the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia, may be seen at the office of the Trustee of the Mortgage.

Legal matters have received the approval of Mr. John G. Johnson, Mr. R. C. Dale, (of Messrs. Bullitt & Dickson,) and Messrs. Morgan & Lewis of Philadelphia, and of Mr. C. C. Beaman, (of Messrs. Evarts, Choate & Beaman,) and Messrs. Seligman & Seligman, of New York.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Mills Building, New York.
The First National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.

February 21, 1898.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. **Speyer & Co.** **Guaranty Trust Co.**

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Sewer Pipe Company; capital, $70,000. Directors—W. H. Garsline, R. H. Garsline, W. P. Garsline, G. L. Swan.

The Nineteen Hundred Washer Company of Binghamton; capital, $12,000. Directors—T. B. Crary, M. A. Miller, R. F. Bieber.

[illegible] Marri Company, New York City, to deal in liquors; capital, $500. Directors—[illegible] Marri, Louisa Marri, John McNally.

The Puritas Mineral Water Company, Borough of Manhattan; capital, $10,000. Directors—William J. Quencer, J. S. Cushman, A. E. Quencer.

Imperial Construction Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Mark [illegible] and Bertram Levyn, Manhattan; G. E. Walter, Brooklyn.

The Birmingham Beet Sugar Company of [illegible], Broome County, capital $440,000. Directors—A. S. Bartlett, T. B. Crary, James Davidge, C. F. Hotchkiss, C. C. Jackson, F. W. Jenkins, Patrick J. McTighe, W. G. Phelps, J. E. Rogers, W. H. Sherwood, W. S. Weed.

The Warren-Medbery Company of Sandy Hill, to manufacture electrical supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Horace J. Medbery and S. C. Medbery of Ballston Spa, H. B. Warren of Yonkers, and W. H. Cunningham, H. E. Tidmarsh, Lincoln Paris, and G. W. Wait of Sandy Hill.

Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company of Rochester, to manufacture wooden, metallic, and paper goods; capital, $335,000. Directors—P. H. Yawman, Gustav Erbe, C. F. Lamb, and M. E. Wiesner of Rochester; Charles Siemin, Jr., of Chicago, and Frederick Wagner and Samuel E. Watson of New York City.

Catskill Mountain Co-operative Creamery Company of Gilboa, Schoharie County; capital, $8,000. Directors—S. B. Mayham and O. W. Simonson, Stamford; W. H. Decker, J. C. Cook, Peter Meeghan, and John Shew, South Gilboa; C. O. Deaslee, Ruth; Harvey Houck, Grand Gorge; Frank Cornell of South Jefferson.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
125	129	319	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	[illegible]
19	20	50	American Cotton Oil	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	[illegible]
70⅝	71½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	[illegible]
126	130	17	American Express	126	126	126	126	[illegible]
7¼	7⅝	1,485	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	[illegible]
19½	20½	570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	19	20	19	20	[illegible]
125	125¼	72,950	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127¼	128⅝	125	125¾	[illegible]
111	..	306	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	111½	111½	[illegible]
89¾	90¼	6,451	American Tobacco	90½	90½	89¾	90¼	[illegible]
115	117	405	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	[illegible]
11⅝	11¾	4,005	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	[illegible]
28	28½	10,205	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29	29	27⅝	28	[illegible]
16	16½	200	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	[illegible]
8⅛	8½	2,430	Bay State Gas	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	[illegible]
39¾	40	14,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	41⅜	41⅝	39¾	39¾	[illegible]
116	119	145	Brooklyn Union Gas	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
3⅝	4½	200	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	3⅝	4½	3½	4½	[illegible]
29	30½	46	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	29	29	29	29	[illegible]
49	49½	4,035	Canada Southern	50½	50½	49	49½	[illegible]
82	82½	800	Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	82½	82½	[illegible]
21	21½	6,485	Chesapeake & Ohio	21½	21⅝	21	21	[illegible]
96⅝	96¾	26,581	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98½	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	[illegible]
55	57	100	Chicago & East Ill.	56	56	56	56	[illegible]
10⅝	11	8,000	Chicago Great West.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	11	[illegible]
8	8½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8½	8½	8½	8½	[illegible]
27½	28½	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	28	28½	28	28½	[illegible]
92⅝	92¾	44,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94¼	94⅜	92⅝	92⅞	[illegible]
146	146½	533	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146½	146½	146	146	[illegible]
122⅝	122¾	6,006	Chicago & Northw.	124½	124½	122¾	122¾	[illegible]
174	..	20	Chicago & Northw. pf.	173½	174	173½	174	[illegible]
87	87¼	11,776	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89¼	89¼	87	87	[illegible]
8	8½	292	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8	8	8	[illegible]
27⅝	28½	486	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	[illegible]
81	82½	1,235	C., C., C. & St. L.	82⅝	83	80⅞	81	[illegible]
14½	14⅝	560	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	[illegible]
46	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	47	47	47	47	[illegible]
5½	6	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	[illegible]
6⅝	6⅞	305	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	[illegible]
184	185	3,819	Consolidated Gas	186½	186½	184	184	[illegible]
81½	82	100	Consolidated Ice	81½	81½	81½	81½	[illegible]
109⅞	110¼	188	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	110	110	110	110	[illegible]
47⅝	48½	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	48	47¼	48	[illegible]
..	..	100	Detroit Gas	57	57	57	57	[illegible]
—	..	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131	131	131	131	[illegible]
..	..	50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	[illegible]
14⅝	14½	400	Erie	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	[illegible]
39⅞	39½	1,077	Erie 1st pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅝	[illegible]
33	33½	8,270	General Electric	34	34	33⅛	33½	[illegible]
150	156	418	Great Northern pf.	150	150	150	150	[illegible]
30	31	600	Hawaiian Sugar	32	32½	32	32½	[illegible]
102⅝	102¾	1,764	Illinois Central	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	[illegible]
50	52	551	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	[illegible]
29	30	450	Iowa Central pf.	29	30	29	29	[illegible]
40¼	40¾	560	Laclede Gas	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	[illegible]
14½	15	300	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	[illegible]
70	71	315	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	71	71	[illegible]
192	192½	2,175	Lake Shore	192	192	191½	192	[illegible]
55	55½	13,660	Louisville & Nashville	56	56	54⅝	55	[illegible]
107¼	107⅞	29,291	Manhattan Con	111	111¼	107¼	107⅝	[illegible]
144	144½	10,128	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149	149	144	144	[illegible]
106½	107	2,046	Michigan Central	107	107½	106½	106¾	[illegible]
27	27½	800	Minn. & St. Louis	27½	27½	27	27	[illegible]
11⅞	12¼	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12⅛	12¼	[illegible]
35⅝	36	2,136	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	36½	35⅝	36	[illegible]
27	27½	8,460	Missouri Pacific	29½	29½	27¼	27¼	[illegible]
28	31	150	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	[illegible]
172½	175	120	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172	172	[illegible]
32	32¼	1,821	National Lead Co.	33¾	33¾	32	32	[illegible]
105	107	114	National Lead Co. pf.	108	109	107	107	[illegible]
17½	18	250	National Linseed Oil	18¼	18¼	18	18	[illegible]
92	92¼	5,480	New Jersey Central	93	93½	91½	92	[illegible]
113⅛	113¼	18,024	New York Central	115	115⅛	113	113	[illegible]
190	192	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190	190	[illegible]
13	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
68	73	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	[illegible]
..	..	10	N. Y., Lack. & West.	123½	123½	123½	123½	[illegible]
33	34½	400	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	34	34⅛	34	34	[illegible]
15	16¼	285	Norfolk & West.	15	15	15	15	[illegible]
48¼	48½	7,175	Norfolk & West. pf.	49	49¼	48¼	48⅜	[illegible]
5⅜	5⅝	2,595	North American	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅜	[illegible]
22⅞	22½	9,640	Northern Pacific	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	[illegible]
61½	61⅝	30,595	Northern Pacific pf.	62⅝	62⅝	60⅞	61¼	[illegible]
15⅜	15½	2,820	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15½	[illegible]
27	28	250	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	28	28	27½	27½	[illegible]
49	51	127	Ore. R. & Nav.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	[illegible]
68	71	160	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	68	68	68	68	[illegible]
28½	31	800	Oregon Short Line	30⅝	30⅝	29	29	[illegible]
28⅞	29½	971	Pacific Mail	29½	29¾	28½	28¾	[illegible]
114¼	114½	3,712	Pennsylvania R. R.	116	116	114½	114½	[illegible]
91⅞	92	5,540	People's Gas, Chicago	93¾	93¾	91¾	91¾	[illegible]
43¾	44	600	P., C., C. & St. Louis	43¾	44	43½	44	[illegible]
66	70	40	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	[illegible]
178½	179½	3,055	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	180½	180½	178	179	[illegible]
19½	19⅝	8,980	Reading	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19½	[illegible]
45½	45⅝	6,630	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47¼	45¼	46	[illegible]
23¾	24	5,140	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	24	[illegible]
23	25	275	Rio Grande Western	23	23	23	23	[illegible]
6⅛	7	200	St. J. & G. I.	6½	7	6½	7	[illegible]
48⅝	49⅞	829	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	50¼	50	50	[illegible]
16½	17	810	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	18	16	16	[illegible]
6⅞	7	400	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
55	55½	825	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55½	55½	54½	55	[illegible]
24¾	25	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¾	25¾	25	25	[illegible]
4⅞	4½	500	St. Louis Southw.	4¾	4½	4¼	4½	[illegible]
9¼	10⅝	178	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	[illegible]
78	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	[illegible]
130	136	10	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	130	130	130	130	[illegible]
71½	72	1,410	St. Paul & Omaha	73½	73½	71½	71½	[illegible]
148	155	290	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	150	150	150	150	[illegible]
19	20	300	Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	[illegible]
8⅞	9	450	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	[illegible]
28⅞	29	3,657	Southern Railway pf.	30	30	28¾	29	[illegible]
4½	5	120	Standard R. & T.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	[illegible]
20⅞	21	4,885	Tenn. Coal & Iron	22	22	20	20⅞	[illegible]
10⅝	11	910	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]
188	190	200	Third Avenue	190	190	190	190	[illegible]
29¼	29⅜	16,331	U. P., all in. pd.	31½	31½	29¼	29¼	[illegible]
54⅞	55	47,658	Union Pacific pf.	57⅞	57⅞	54½	54¾	[illegible]
9	9½	2,805	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	8⅝	9½	8½	9¼	[illegible]
42	45	79	United States Express	45	45	43	44	[illegible]
6⅝	7	225	United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
61⅞	62	2,196	U. S. Leather pf.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅞	62	[illegible]
17¼	17½	206	United States Rubber	18	18	18	18	[illegible]
66	68	438	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	[illegible]
16½	16⅝	8,250	Wabash pf.	17	17	16½	16½	[illegible]
97	99	600	West Chicago Street	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99⅜	[illegible]
8	9	100	Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	[illegible]
88⅞	89	11,766	Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	88⅞	88⅞	[illegible]
2⅝	3	355	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	[illegible]
2	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	[illegible]
Sales		520,092						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99¾	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	114	114½
4s, r., 1925	126¾	127
4s, c., 1925	127	127½
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113¾
5s, c., 1904	113¼	113¾
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Am. Coal	110	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	25
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	12⅝	14
Ann Arbor pf.	34½	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6½	6¾
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64
Capital Traction	75	..
Central Pacific	12½	14
Chi. & Alton	165	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107½	108½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	28	33
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	82
Cleve. & Pitts.	169½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1⅜	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	21	22
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	28
Com. Cable	175	..
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	86½	89½
Del., L. & W.	150	157
Den. & R. G.	12	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	100
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Eighth Avenue	325	..
Erie 2d pf.	18½	19
Ev. & T. H.	20	25
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	43	46
Ill. Cent. l. l.	98	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	8	25
Iowa Central	7	9
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	7¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15	18
Keokuk & West.	33	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	89	92
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5¾	6¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	88
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	56
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..
Minn. Iron	60	61½
Nat. Starch	6	8½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	75	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28
New Cent. C.	7	8
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35	37
N. Y., S. & W.	13	14½
Norfolk So.	63½	66
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3½	—
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	182	..
R., W. & O.	122	123¼
Rio G. W. pf.	57	60
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	35	45
Twin City R. T.	..	23
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-F. Express	115	120
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	12¼	14½
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

Complete Bond Transactions.

[illegible]

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
1,000 ... 101
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
2,000 ... 120½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
18,000 ... 110
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ... 79¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
5,000 ... 88

4,000 ... 86½
P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
1,000 ... 112½
Pitts & West 1st 4s
40,000 ... 83¾
40,000 ... 83½
Reading Co gen 4s
28,000 ... 84
St L & Iron Mt 2d
15,000 ... 105

10,000 ... 41¾
5,000 ... 41½
10,000 ... 41⅞
5,000 ... 41½
7,000 ... 41½
20,000 ... 41
10,000 ... 41½
3,000 ... 41⅝
1,000 ... 42
6,000 ... 41⅜
2,000 ... 41½

Total sales ... $4,246,700

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Cotton Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
49,580	Am. Sug. Ref.	127⅞	128	124⅞	124½
100	Am. Tobacco	90½	90¼	89½	89¾
60	A., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28	28
100	Bay State Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
2,360	Brook. R. T.	41⅝	41⅝	39⅞	40
13,370	C., B. & Q.	98⅛	98⅛	96⅛	96¼
16,490	C., M. & St. P.	94⅝	94⅝	92⅞	92⅝
2,210	C., R. I. & P.	89	89¼	87	87
460	Central of N. J.	93	93½	91⅝	92½
40	Chicago & N. W.	123½	123½	123	123
900	Gen. Electric	33⅝	34	33¼	33⅝
1,450	Louis. & Nash.	56	56	54¾	54⅞
4,220	Manhattan	111	111	107⅝	107⅝
500	Mo. Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	M., K. & T. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
20	Nat. Lead	33	33	33	33
1,060	N. Y. Central	114⅜	114½	113⅛	113⅛
430	N. Pacific	23	23	22½	22⅝
8,850	N. Pacific pf.	62⅝	62⅝	61	61¼
800	Pennsylvania	116	116	114½	114½
2,110	People's Gas	93⅝	93⅝	91⅝	91¾
1,380	Reading	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
60	Reading 1st pf.	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝
100	Southern	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
40	Southern pf	29	29¼	29	29¼
140	Tenn. C. & I.	21⅞	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝
1,680	Union Pacific	31½	31½	29⅝	29⅝
810	Union Pacific pf.	56⅝	56⅝	54⅞	55¼
880	Western Union	90⅝	90⅝	89	89
104,430.					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$32,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	61	61	60	60
15,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
7,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74½
12,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	56	56	55⅞	55⅞
9,000	Wis. Central 1st.	42	42	41½	41½
$75,000.					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The local market had a promising amount of firmness in the early trading to-day, but was unable to hold it. The first two hours showed a loss in Montana of 2 points; in Butte of a point, with ¼ recovery; Centennial, ¾; Tamarack, 3; Wolverine, ½; Old Dominion, ¾, and Osceola the same. After the noon hour there was something of a lull in the general trading, with here and there fractional recoveries. There is some disposition to talk higher rates on money, but the best borrowers say that the actual monetary situation is unchanged. Talk of marking up the minimum call rate is heard, but 2 per cent. money is outstanding in Boston, and doubtless was to be had to-day. There was considerable selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Atchison adjustments also came out quite freely, the price rallying at first, but subsequently falling to 60. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	224	225
Boston & Maine	..	165
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	114½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	111	112
Fitchburg pf	99	99½
Maine Central	130	..
Old Colony	190	191
Oregon Short Line	29½	30
West End	82½	82¾
West End pf.	103	104
Wisconsin Central	1⅝	2

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¼	1¾
Arnold	7⅝	8
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	175¾	178
Butte & Boston	23¾	24
Calumet & Hecla	523	527
Centennial	10⅝	11
Franklin	14¼	15
Gold Coin Mines	1⅛	..
Napa, (quicksilver)	7½	8
Osceola	40	40½
Pioneer, (gold)	5½	5⅝
Quincy	111	112
Santa Ysabel	5¼	6¼
Tamarack	152½	154
Tecumseh	2⅞	3
Wolverine	21	21½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	258	260
Dominion Coal	20½	20⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	107	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	68¼	69⅝
General Electric	33	33½
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	49⅝	50¼
Lamson Con. Store Service	21½	22⅛
Mexican Telephone	.70	..
Philadelphia Company	30	32
United States Oil	13	13¼
United States Rubber	17	18
Westinghouse Electric	23	24¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52½	53⅛

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅞	28

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Philadelphia market showed more of a disposition than heretofore to follow the drift of the New York list. Union Traction, for some weeks a conspicuously strong stock, relaxed below 16 on active trading, while Philadelphia Traction and Electric and People's each yielded one or so each. The three issues contributed a large volume of trading. A decline in the Choctaws, in the main, no doubt, was due to apprehensions aroused by persistent attacks upon the company by a financial publication, whose assertions do not accord with the official statements of the earnings of the property. The weakness of the general list was insignificant in comparison with United Gas Improvements' loss of 7 points. It was mostly on realizing by recent New York buyers. Very little of the stock came out in Philadelphia, and most of it was in small lots. Its break, however, was more responsible for the general decline than talk of war, as it started selling in other parts of the list.

The close was unsettled at the lowest prices of the day, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	..	23
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	22¼	22⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	61	61¼
Pennsylvania	57⅜	57⅝
Reading t. c.	9 11-16	9 13-16
Reading 1st pf.	22⅞	23⅛
Reading 2d pf.	11 15-16	12⅛
St. Paul	92⅝	92⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅜	3½
Met. Railway	144½	146
Philadelphia Traction	82⅝	82¾
Baltimore con	23⅛	23⅜
Union Traction	15⅝	15¾
Penn. H., L. & P.	21⅝	22
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	58⅛	58¼
United Gas Imp.	106¼	106½
Electric Storage	21	22
Electric Storage pf.	25	26
Welsbach Light	38	40
Marsden	7	7¼
Choctaw	10	10½
Choctaw pf	29¼	29⅝
Reading gold 4s	83¾	84½
Electric & P. 4s	83½	83¾
Con. T., Pittsburg	14⅞	15
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	48¼	48½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Depression of prices and continued activity mark local securities. American Strawboard sold to-day at 31@30½. Diamond Match opened at 141, sold to 140, and closed at 141. Lake Street Elevated sold from 12¾ to 12, closing at 12¼. South Side Elevated opened at 59, dropped to 58¾, and sold up to 59¾, closing there. West Chicago opened at 99, sold to 99½, declined to 98½, and closed at 99. National Biscuit common opened at 21¼, sold up to 22½, and closed at 22¼; the preferred ranged from 81½ at the opening to 82, but dropped to 80½ and closed at 81¼. Metropolitan Elevated 5s were off to 51.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50¾
Chicago City Railway	242
Lake Street Elevated	11¾
International Packing Co.	20⅞
International Packing Co. pf.	44
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	6
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	32
National Biscuit Co. common	22
National Biscuit Co. pf.	80¼
North Chicago Street R. R.	222
Street's West Stable Car Line	20
West Chicago Street Railroad	98½
South Side Elevated Railroad	59¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Alta	.18	.19
Alpha Con.	.40	.40
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.23	.25
Best & Belcher	.38	.42
Bullion	.06	.07
Caledonia	.29	.32
Challenge Con.	.27	.30
Chollar	.36	.36
Confidence	.70	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.88	.88
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.19	.23
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.55
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.35	.35
Kentuck Con.	.02	.03
Mexican	.31	.33
Occidental Con.	1.50	1.50
Ophir	.49	.51
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.18	.22
Savage	.25	.26
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.97	.93
Silver Hill	.03	.03
Standard	1.55	1.55
Union Con.	.35	.36
Utah Con.	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.22	.25

Silver bars, 55¼; Mexican dollars, 46½@47; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	2¼	3	2½	2¾
Anaconda	38	43	38	40½
Anchoria	90	97	90	97
Argentum	20	20½	20	20½
Consolidated	11½	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
Elkton	75½	75⅞	75⅞	75½
El Paso	9⅞	10½	10⅛	10⅝
Gibson	20	21	20	21
Gold Coin	90	92	91	92
Gold King	55	57	55	60
Golden Fleece	45	51	44	50
Grouse	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Isabella	26⅜	26½	26¼	26½
Jefferson	4	5½	4	5
Lillie	75	75½	73¼	75
Matao	13¼	14¼	13¼	14¼
Moon Anchor	99	99⅞	97⅞	98
Pharmacist	6	6½	6	6½
Portland	78	79	77	78
Rawlings	16	19	15	19¼
Rosa	13¼	14	13¼	14
Union	13⅝	13¾	13	13¼
Work	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

TO FIRE A BIG BLAST.

Indian Head to be Demolished by Powerful Explosives.

Indian Head, the familiar formation of the Palisades, is soon to be a memory. Carpenter Brothers, the quarrymen, have almost completed the work of tunneling and loading, and within a few days the giant charges of dynamite and giant powder will be exploded. It will be one of the biggest explosions of high-power explosives ever attempted above water. Ten thousand pounds of high explosives will be set off at a single touch of an electric button.

The tunnel and drill holes are all ready, after two months of work, and the charges are said to be partly in place. The work of loading the drill holes goes on night and day. When the explosion will take place is not certain, but probably it will be the middle of next week. It is expected the charge will displace rock enough to keep the crushers busy all Summer without further blasting.

TARIFF ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A Special Session to Receive the Joint Committee's Report on Various Subjects.

A special meeting of the Tariff Association (Fire Underwriters) has been called for 11 o'clock to-morrow to receive the report of the Joint Committee on the subjects referred to them at the last meeting of the association, and to consider such changes of scope, rules, or rates as may be brought forward. The Joint Committee met yesterday and will meet again to-day. The nature of the report to be made to the association to-morrow has not yet been definitely determined upon, although in several outside offices it was positively stated yesterday that the committee had at least decided to recommend that the rate of commission paid for non-rated business be fixed at 25 per cent.

The application of the British American Insurance Company for membership in the association has been sent to President Driggs, and is expected to come up for action to-morrow. The publication of the fire patrol reports in regard to the premium receipts for the last six months of 1897 has cleared away some of the obstructions which have hampered the work of the Joint Committee. Secretary Underhill of the association is acting as the committee's Chairman.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTEREST.

Williams & Mitchell, the Buffalo agents of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, have resigned.

Superintendent Ovear of the Missouri Insurance Department will give a hearing to the interested companies in regard to the annexes or underwriters' agencies on March 7.

The insurance on the property affected by the fire at 64 University Place early yesterday morning was distributed as follows: On George C. Hemmerdinger—British America, $3,300; Imperial, $2,000. On R. Lehman—Norwood, $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $500; Capital, $500. On L. Bloom—Underwriters, $1,500. Lyons, Stadhels & Co. are the adjusters.

H. F. Leeder has been appointed manager of the metropolitan district of the Providence Savings Life Assurance Society, to succeed Prosser & Homans, who have gone with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The New York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers met yesterday and discussed the advisability of dissolution because of the existence of another association of brokers, and several prominent brokers believe that two organizations are unnecessary.

The New York manager of a prominent fire insurance company received advices from Ohio yesterday to the effect that the two bills, now pending in the Legislature of that State, one taxing foreign companies 5 per cent. and the other prohibiting reinsurance in unauthorized companies, are reasonably sure of passage, practically all the members of the Legislature having given pledges of individual support.

The Associated Board of Trade of Boston has appointed as a committee on insurance George Hutchinson, Alexander S. Porter, Albert H. Hayward, George P. Field, and Alexander Steinert. The board has also expressed to the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters its gratification at the recent reduction in rates, together with its hope that further reductions may be deemed expedient.

The Munich Reinsurance Company and the South German Reinsurance Company, also of Munich, intend to make the necessary deposit and apply for formal admission to New York State. This step is proposed to save the reinsurance contracts of the companies in the event of the enactment of a law, prohibiting reinsurance in companies not authorized to do business in this State. The Munich, which has a contract with the Milwaukee Mechanics', has already deposited $50,000 with the designated authorities in Wisconsin, and has been duly admitted to that State.

BIG CONTRACT SIGNED.

The Walker and Sprague Electric Companies Will Equip the Brooklyn Elevated with Motors.

A contract was signed yesterday by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, on the one hand, and the Walker Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company, on the other, which is the initiative step toward the adoption of electricity as a motive power on the elevated railroads in Brooklyn. The contract calls for the equipment of 150 cars of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company with Walker motors and the Sprague multiple-unit system of control.

By this system the railroad can use trains of from two to six cars each, enabling it to increase the carrying capacity of trains from 20 to 25 per cent., as every car will be its own locomotive. The trains can be run at a speed only limited by the strength of the structure, and it is intended to maintain a speed of eighteen miles per hour, including all stops. The trains will attain their maximum speed before the last car passes the station, instead of at a point about two-thirds of the distance between the stations, as is the case now.

Connection will be made with the tracks on Brooklyn Bridge, and trains will be run between Manhattan and Brooklyn without change. The condemnation proceedings to acquire the Stein property on Washington Street, Brooklyn, is delaying the work on the bridge, but it is expected that trains will be running across by June 15. Work on the cars will be completed as soon as possible. The contract was signed by George B. Cornell, chief engineer of the elevated company, for President Frederick Uhlmann, and a contract for an extensive system of safety switches has also been awarded.

The signing of the contract yesterday is said to be a preliminary step, involving the expenditure of between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000. It is reported that the Fifth Avenue line will be the next to be equipped with electricity.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Tariff Disputes Over Welsh Hymn Books, Papier Mache, and Matrix Paper.

A large Hymn Book with "Hymnau A Thonau—Methodistiaid Calfinaidd," printed on its flexible cover, was in evidence before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. A number of Welsh Hymn Books were imported by Davies, Turner & Co. of this city some time ago, and free entry was demanded under the provision of the Tariff act making books printed in foreign languages non-dutiable. The Collector of this Port found that while nearly all of the contents of these books was in the Welsh language there were four hymns printed in English. He therefore assessed a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on the whole importation. Paragraph 502 of the new Tariff act puts on the free list "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English." The protesting importers claimed that the Welsh Hymn Books were practically in a foreign language.

C. B. Richards & Co. of this city imported a quantity of decorated boxes, and the Collector assessed them at 45 per cent. ad valorem duty as fancy paper boxes. The importers protested against this classification and assessment on the ground that the boxes were of papier mache and not of fancy paper; they claimed that the duty should be 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 450 of the tariff law. Samples of the goods were submitted, and testimony was given regarding their commercial rating.

An old protest of B. Lawrence & Co. of 41 John Street was brought up for consideration yesterday. This protest related to a quantity of matrix paper, which was classified by the customs officers as tissue paper and assessed 8 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem as "paper not otherwise provided for."

A case relating to the classification of photograph print papers under the new Tariff act came before the board, but inasmuch as all the parties interested were not ready to go on with the hearing it was put over for one week. The unfinished cases of "sundries" on the regular docket will be taken up to-day.

To Control Street Railways.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—The Wilmington and Chester Traction Company was incorporated here to-day. The capital is $2,000,000. Henry C. Moore, President of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company; Henry A. McCarthy of Ridley Park, Penn.; G. Richard Nichols of Germantown, Penn.; Clarence Sill of Darby, Penn., and Charles Martindale of Camden are the incorporators. The new company has secured an option on and will purchase the street railways of Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the United States Trust Company, trustee for the estate of ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, fronting 100.8 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The price is reported at $95,000.

Frederick Potter has purchased from Oppenheimer & Veith, for about $185,000, the plot, 150 by 200, extending through from Eighty-eighth to Eighty-ninth Street, 127 feet east of Fifth Avenue, formerly owned by the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society. In payment, together with a small cash consideration, the buyer gives the plot on the east side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, 199.10 by 170. Mr. Potter's purchase is made with the idea of protecting his present holdings, consisting of the block front on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, with the exception of two lots on the Eighty-eighth Street corner.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine, to Fay & Stacom, for improvement, the three-story dwelling 60 Catharine Street, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have also sold to a Mr. Williams, for improvement, the old two-story front and rear dwellings, 212 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

John G. R. Lilliendahl has sold to Rudolph Dulon the three-story dwelling, 646 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, Audubon Park.

It is reported that Leon M. Hirsch has sold, for about $47,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 6 East Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager report the sale of the old buildings 348 and 350 East Third Street, on a plot 41 by 106, to L. & S. Michaelson, for improvement; also, of the two four-story brick tenements 603 and 605 Sixth Street, 50 by 72, to Samuel Greenfeld.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Joanna Reich the old building, 110 Eldridge Street, 19.1 by 88.

It was reported yesterday that the plot, 200 by 201.10, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, announced for sale at auction on March 2, had been sold at private sale. The property is part of the estate of the late Henry P. de Graaf, and both the lawyers having charge of it, and Mr. Smith, the auctioneer, said that they had not heard of the sale mentioned above.

John Dobber has sold to a Mr. Levine, for $25,050, the six-story tenement, 177 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.

Charles Sherman has sold the four-story building, 112 First Avenue, 21 by 70, for $26,000.

Ten shares of the Real Estate Exchange sold yesterday at auction at 76.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alvin Eisert, for $28,076, the six-story brick tenement, 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold in foreclosure, to William Beattie, for $56,036, the two five-story brick flats, 69 and 71 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Sarah V. Cadoo, for $9,200, the four-story brick dwelling, 411 West Forty-fifth Street, 24 by 100.4; also, at executor's sale, to Mrs. C. H. Stewart, for $18,600, 60 Eighth Avenue and 18 Horatio Street, two three-story brick buildings in a plot 33.5 by 114 and irregular.

William Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to M. Rowan, for $24,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 133 West Twenty-second Street, 21.6 by 98.9.

James Blecker & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $20,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 26 Edgecombe Avenue, 20 by 90.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William G. Choate, referee, 29 Lewis Street, west side, 125 feet north of Broome Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement in rear; 58 Broome Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lewis Street, 25.1 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 26 Allen Street, east side, 172.10½ feet south of Hester Street, 25.7 by 75.3, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 24 Allen Street, east side, 198.5½ feet south of Hester Street, runs east 73.4½ feet by south 77.5 by west 23.1 by north 45.5 by west 50.4 by north 32.6, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and four-story brick tenement at the rear; 142 Elm Street, west side, 130.6¼ feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 73.10, five-story brick tenement; 20 Chrystie Street, east side, 100 feet north of Bayard Street, 25.1 by 100.6, six-story brick tenement, with stores; 85 Canal Street, northeast corner of Eldridge Street, 34 by 50.1½ by 34.1 by 50.1, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 21 Goerck Street and 38 and 40 Broome Street, being at the northwest corner of the streets named, 25.1 by 75.3 by 25.1 by 75.6¾, five-story brick tenement, with stores, on 21 Goerck Street and 38 Broome Street, four-story brick tenement on 40 Broome Street; northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 39.3 by 100 by 44.1¼ by 100.1, three-story frame dwelling, with shop.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 248 and 250 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 248, $17,651; on 250, $17,722.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, 595 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, trustee's sale, Mary E. Birrell, trustee, 304 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and stable at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 290 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 88.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.6 by 94, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,602 and 1,604 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 55.10 by 100, two five-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 55 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,280.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Surrogate's sale, 689 to 693 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story brick flats; 695 and 697 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Willis Avenue, 20 and 30, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats.

By Strong and Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Winston, referee, 1,469 Avenue A and 450 East Seventy-eighth Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with stores, on the avenue, and two-story frame dwelling on the street. Due on judgment, $15,567.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 346 East Thirty-second Street, south side, 135 feet west of First Avenue, 17.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,505.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 176 Forsyth Street, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $29,506.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 79 West Ninety-first Street, north side, 80 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.8½, five-story brownstone-front flat.

By Charles A. Berrian, executor's sale, 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 20 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, by Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, northeast corner of Washington and Concord Streets, 162 by 165, four three-story brick buildings, several one-story stores, and stable; to be sold as one parcel.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 42 and 44 Great Jones Street, for a three-story and attic brick and stone engine house, 44.5 by 78.8; city, owner; Flagg & Chambers of 35 Wall Street, architects.

Nos. 36 and 38 East Nineteenth Street, for a nine-story brick store, 44 by 92; W. & J. Sloane of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, owners; W. W. Smith, architect; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 96.7 feet east of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, and a two-story frame stable; Lizzie Heuser of 2,898 Arthur Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,750.

Mosholu Parkway, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 36; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Stanley A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost $8,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Curtis & Rake of 3,686 Third Avenue, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 18 by 27; Curtis & Rake, owners; C. W. Miller, architect; cost, $2,800.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, west side, 225 and 355 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 36; George MacKenzie of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,600.

Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; J. R. Brown of 59 West Thirty-third Street, owner; Dodge & Harrison, architects; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, 40.6 by 76.6; Francis Rogers, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

Jerome Avenue, northwest corner of Clark Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, with stable, 24 by 53; John Kearns of 3 Sylvan Place, owner; Thomas C. Burne, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Forest Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Mary E. Stanton of 948 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Adolph Pfeiffer of 826 Elton Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Real Estate Manual.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New York has issued the second edition of the Real Estate Diary and Manual of 1898. Besides the rules and regulations of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Rooms, the book, which is a handsome linen-covered volume, with gold lettering, contains a summary and directory of the various city departments and a synopsis of the principal requirements of the New York building law, prepared by William J. Freyer. A short summary of the Greater New York charter is also given.

Sale of Condemned Buildings.

The third sale of condemned property, incidental to the widening of Elm Street, was held yesterday by order of the Commissioner of Highways. The parcels sold were parts of the two and three story structures 23 to 31 Centre Street, 528 to 532 Pearl Street, parts of 37 and 39 Elm Street, 121 to 125 Elm Street, 9 Howard Street, 191 to 195 Elm Street, 72 Marion Street, 62 Prince Street, and 301 to 305 Mulberry Street. The prices paid ranged from $5 to $90, and the old structures or the parts sold must be removed within thirty days.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; James Cawley and wife to Jacob Hess 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Jacob Hess and wife to Max Marx 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.9x35.3x48.9x35.3; Frederick J. Stone and wife to C. J. Walton 100

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Alois Gutwillig and wife to Edward Du F. Galt 1

BROADWAY, 625, w s, 34x200 to Mercer St; —— Bartholomew to Emma L. Jacob. 1

BUSH ST, s s, 241.1 ft w of Anthony Ave, runs w 84.1 ft to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x s 44.9x s w 42.5x e 44.4x n 90, to beginning; Thomas H. Whitely to Emma F. Whitely 1

CANAL ST, 392, 21x82.1x26x65.7; Frederick E. Pitkin and wife to Clinton Bank 1

CRAVEN ST, n s, 25 ft w of Kelly St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Lavinia McC. Storer 7,750

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 183.9 ft s of Union St, 25x92; John Conway and wife to David Roff 50

LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 119, map by Andrew Finley, 1851; Jacobina F. Schuh to Frederick C. Fischer 10

LOTS 4 and 5, map 71 lots, Kingsland estate; Emma L. Harden to Henry A. Dewey 1

LOT 418, Block N, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Mary Kivlan 1

MANHATTAN AV, 394, 25x70; Max Bargenbuhr and wife to Sophia Oppenheimer 1

MANHATTAN AV, 392, 25x70; Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another to Sophia Oppenheimer 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 116th St, 25x69; Charles Schaeffer and wife to George Krampert 1

UNION AV, w s, 119 ft n of Wall St, 75x200; John H. Rogan, referee, to Frederick Bishop 7,775

WEST END AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; George Bickelhoupt and wife to Mary Dymock 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 144th St, 25x84; Ludwig Engel and wife to Anton C. Hering 22,500

YORK ST, 11 and 13, 42x irregular; Frederick E. Pitkin and wife to Clinton Bank 1

2D AV, e s, 105 ft n of 51st St, 20.5x100; William C. Davidson to Nineteenth Ward Bank 1

3D AVE, e s, 25.2 ft s of 114th St, 25.3x80; Elizabeth A. Murgatroyd to James A. Murgatroyd 1

4TH ST, w s, 72 ft s of Perry St, 22.5x60; Joyese L. Gray and another to James Boyd, ½ part 1

5TH AVE, n e corner of 100th St, 50x100; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100.9; John E. Parsons to Jacob W. Mack 1,000

5TH AVE, s e corner of 101st St, runs s 25.5x e 100x s 75.6x e 75x s 100.11 to 100th St, x e 25x n 201.10 to 101st St x 200 to beginning; also 5th Ave, n e corner of 100th St, runs n 50x e 100x n 50.11 x e 50x s 100.11 to 100th St x w 150 to beginning; Jacob W. Mack to Max Nathan 1

8TH AV, e s, Lot 839, map of Hermitage; Samuel Gilmore to Walter G. Gilmore 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 75.8x100; Newman Cowen and wife to Josephine Schmid 49,600

29TH ST, s s, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Alpheus A. Williams 1

31ST ST, 104 East, 24x98.9; Thomas Daly to Thomas H. Riley 26,000

33D ST, 145 East, 19x68; William W. Tompkins and wife to Daniel D. Tompkins 1

33D ST, 145 East, 19x68; William J. Andrews, as executor, to Daniel D. Tompkins and another 11,000

33D ST, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; the Fourth Presbyterian Church of 34th St, New York, to James Burke 9,000

47TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; George Bickelhoupt and wife to Mary Dymock 1

49TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret H. Trevor to David M. Morrison 10

51ST ST, 514 West, 25x100.5; Annie R. Jeannat to Patrick Lenihan 18,250

51ST ST, 13, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.4; George H. B. Hill to Henry Walters 80,000

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; George H. Burling and wife to John C. Barth 20,000

76TH ST, 344 East, 25x102.2; Sigmund Katz and wife to Charles Schwartz and another 14,500

81ST ST, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Heinrich Meissner and wife to Charles Halbo 1

95TH ST, 131 West, 17x100.8; Marcus Nathan and wife to Jennie M. Tompkins 100

100TH ST., n s, 200 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100; Max Nathan to Michael J. Naughton 20,000

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Ave, 50x100; Michael J. Naughton to Max Nathan and others 1

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Richard C. Voth 1

103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Lawrence Buckley 1

106TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Theresa Levy to James O'Connell 9,400

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Emily L. Felt 100

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Ave, 25x100.10; Francesco Mastropietro and wife to Vito Iasilla and wife 1

131ST ST, s w s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x—; also Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 33x— to 131st St, x27x—; James Carpenter to Ellis G. Potter 1

133D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John W. Horner and wife to Hannah M. Halpin 1

133D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 50x99.11; Emily L. Felt to Edward Oppenheimer and another 100

135TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; the Harrisonville Co-operative Building Association to Robert J. Moorhead 7,000

135TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Johanna A. Schramm 21,000

166TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.8x99x25x95.4; John R. Vandervoort to Alexander F. Schmidt 2,000

166TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Carsten H. Bohlen and wife to Katherina Ranft 100

Recorded Leases.

BITTNER, John, to Louis Bischoff; 28 New St, store room, &c., 4 1/6 years $3,000

BREUNICH, Hieronymous, to Michael J. Sullivan; 2,302 2d Av, 5 years $1,000, 1,500

DENBOSKY, Morris, to Hyman Lishinsky; 166 Allen St, 2 1-3 years 2,360

DENBOSKY, Morris, to Hyman Lishinsky; 164 Allen St, 2 1-3 years 2,300

DIETERICH, Marie, to Alexander S. Kraemer; 756 10th Av, 5 years 1,140

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Jacob Nestler; 2,235 1st Av, 2 1-3 years 480

LIVINGSTON, Julius, to Andrew Davey; 1,674 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,200

NORZ, Martin, individually, and as administrator, to Andrew Davey; 2,718 3d Av, 5½ years 1,200

SCHALINSKY, Abraham, to Benzion Wilkes; 1,985 2d Av, corner of 102d St, 5 years 756

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Samuel W. and Julius S. Ehrich; 212 West 29th St, 5 years 2,300

WRIGHT, E. A., to Henry H. Holly; 257 West 71st St, 3 years ..... —

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Samuel Fine; n s of 119th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year $6,300

BAUMAN, Sarah and Solomon, to the North River Savings Bank; n s of 34th St, 377.2 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

BLOODGOOD, Mary E., to Mary E. Miller; 14 West 54th St, 3 years 80,000

BUCKLEY, Laurence, to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

BURKE, James, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 439 West 33d St, 1 year 6,000

BURR, Franklin, to Anna B. Flood; 947 Amsterdam Av, 2 years 800

BURT, John H., to Caroline and William Witz; 313 East 27th St, 3 years 7,000

DECKER, Kate B., to Sarah K. Wright; n e corner of 3d Av and 161st St, 3 years 4,000

DEBOLD, Michael, to Catharine Lamour; s s of 149th St, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,156

ELY, Arthur H., to Samuel I. Acker; n s of 18th St, 135.11 ft e of Broadway, 2 years 50,000

FELT, Emily L., to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; s s of 113th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 10 months 76,000

FRIERI, Maria, to John J. Clancey; n s of Jerome St, 300 ft e of Maple St, 3 years 6,000

GALT, Edward Du Fau, to Alois Gutwillig; s w corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year 44,000

GALT, Edward Du Fau, to Alois Gutwillig; s w corner of the Boulevard and 125th St, 1 year 26,300

GIBSON, Tobias R., to Henry Bell; s w corner of 5th Av and 26th St, 3 years 13,400

GRAY, John H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; e s of 3d Av, 75.8 ft s of 89th St x— to 88th St, 1 year 92,500

HARRIS, Sarah A., to George S. Bell; s w corner of Penfold Av and Suburban Place, secures notes 25,000

HARRIS, Sarah A., to George Hewlett; s s of 142d St, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 4,000

HASSELL, Mary M., to Marie E. Jacobson; 140 West St and Pier 14, with wharfage land under water, &c., 1¼ years 9,000

HESS, Jacob, to Simon H. Stern; 11th Av, n w corner of 178th St, demand 1,422

HESS, Jacob, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Audubon Av, 24.11 ft s of 189th St, 1 year 1,800

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Frederick D. Tappin and another, trustees; 266 Delancey St, and 50 and 52 Columbia St, 5 years 41,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to John A. Brown, Jr.; 268 Delancey St, 5 years 25,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Charles E. Scott; 270 Delancey St, 5 years 26,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Susan B. Cabot; 272 Delancey St, 5 years 26,000

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Harmon and Adele Cozzens; e s of Columbia St, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 5 years 20,000

JACOB, Emma L., to Leonard Jacob and others, trustees, &c.; 625 Broadway, 1 year 29,195

KELLERT, Max, to Aaron Blumberg; 68 Eldridge St, installments 1,200

LAMBIAS, John F., to John D. Ottiwell; e s of Webster Av, 105.8 ft n of Anna Place, demand 1,750

LENIHAN, Patrick, to Annie R. Jeannat; 514 West 51st St, 5 years 10,000

LOSERE, George and Kate, to George Duelfer; Lots 20 and 21, Block A, map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 1 year 600

LOWENFELS, Edith, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 West 70th St, 5 years 20,000

McGIVNEY, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11 West 74th St, 5 years 23,600

McKAY, William L., to Mary C. Hoyt; w s of Sedgwick Av, 300 ft s, n corner of Lot 31, being Lot 19, map of Lewis G. Morris, Bronx, with lot in rear, 3 years 4,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Central Park West, n w corner of 107th St, 201.10 ft to 108th St x100, 1 year 280,000

MOORHEAD, Robert J., to Joseph B. Hoyt; s s of 135th St, 575 and 600 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (two mortgages,) ½ year 21,000

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to Frederick P. Hummel; n s of 160th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, ½ year 1,800

REIMER, Annie E., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 212 West 134th St, 3 years 5,000

SCHLATTER, John, to August Schneider; w s of Washington Av, 374 ft s of Fletcher St, 5 years 750

SCHMID, Josephine, to Newman Cowen; 8th Av, s e corner of 111th St, 3 years 25,000

SERRA, Vincenzo, to William H. Dewey; s s of 144th St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, one-third year 700

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to John D. Ottiwell; e s of Webster Av, 468.9 ft n of 170th St, 16.8x121 to Mill Brook, demand 1,750

SMITH, Thomas H., to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 412 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., to Herbert Greason; s s of 96th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 420

SWANN, Edward, and Charles L. Harrell to Frank A. Dillingham; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 145th St, 1 year 283

TITUS, Henry P. and Alice M. T., to John J. Carle; n w corner of Gouverneur Slip and Front St, 1 year 5,000

TOMPKINS, Daniel D., and Helen M. Andrews to Agnes M. Strebeigh and another, executors, &c.; n s of 33d St, 91 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 2,000

TREU, Leopold R., to Clara L. Smith and another; 7 Great Jones St, 3 years 80,000

TREU, Leopold R., and wife to Elias Kempner; 7 Great Jones St, demand 2,866

VOTH, Richard C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 100th St, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11, 1 year, (four mortgages) 28,000

WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 148th St, 300 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year 3,000

WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

WISEBURN, Laura A., individually, and as executrix, and another to Brooklyn Mutual Building and Loan Association; n s of 3d Av, 152.9 ft w of 1st St, 24th Ward, installments 2,000

WRAGGE, Louisa, to Elizabeth C. Wagner; 328 West 22d St, 5 years 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, Lawrence, to Francis S. Marden 2,500

BUCHANAN, Adelaide E. T., by attorney, to Alfred A. Cook 2,000

CASE, Mary C., to Agnes Robertson 2,000

DUER, William A., executor to the American Savings Bank, (eleven assignments) 7,537

ENDICOTT, William, and another, trustees, to Andrew J. Peters 11,523

ENDICOTT, William, and another, trustees, to Mary R. Peters 4,954

FAHS, Louis A., executor, to Adam Fahs $6,000

HILLER, Nita E., to Charles A. Thompson ..... Nom.

HOERNER, Henry J., and Frank H. McCann to Lawrence Buckley ..... Nom.

HORN, Walburga, administratrix, &c., to George W. and Charles T. Silberhorn 8,000

HOYT, Henry S., and another, executors, &c., to Louisa L. Schuyler ..... Nom.

HOYT, Henry S., and another, executors, &c., to Georgiana Schuyler ..... Nom.

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, (three assignments) ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Sarah E. Alldridge 3,013

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to William H. Payne 1,000

NAGEL, Charles, to John E. Brodsky ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the American Geographical Society of New York, (two assignments) 5,000

THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Mary C. Case 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

GREAT JONES ST, 7; Gillespie Brothers against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor $331

LENOX AV, 86 and 90; 115th St, 84 West; William J. Miller against William L. Hamilton and others, as contractors 58

MADISON AV, 1,219; Young & Schminke against Isidor Hoffstadt, owner; Adolph Hoffstadt and others, contractors 1,225

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; the Brooklyn Novelty Elevator Works against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, owner and contractor 62

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; the Brooklyn Novelty Elevator Works against William Johnston and Thomas Graham, owners; New York Architectural Iron Works, contractor 90

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; Earl Mansfield against William Johnston and Thomas Graham, owners and contractors 70

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.10x103.6x404.7x103; Brainerd Person against Earl S. Benham, owner; Earl S. Benham & Co., contractors 51

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Louis G. Meyer against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 275

UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 27.6x100; Gillespie Brothers against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor 2,039

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6; Vermont Marble Company against Matthew R. O'Amora, owner and contractor 210

8D ST, 54 and 56 West; William Alyca against Maurice W. Deshong, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors 1,102

4TH ST, 22 West; Fred Miller against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor 223

34TH ST, 164 to 168 West; R. H. Gilmour Manufacturing Company against Pasenden N. Otis and Lawrence estate, owners; Midland Hotel Company and others, contractors 519

Building Loan Contracts, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Alois Gutwillig, with Edward Du Fau Galt, ten payments 44,000

CANAL ST, 392, and York St, 11 and 13; the Clinton Bank, with John F. Scannell, eight payments 35,000

STANTON ST, 36; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Louis J. Levy, eight payments 22,000

MOTT AV, e s, 40.6 ft n from s s of land of James Mooney, runs n 75x e 157x s 75x w 142; Carl Ernst, with Frederick Robinson, eight payments 28,000

109TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Riverside Drive, 38x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with Joseph A. Farley, ten payments 36,000

Lis Pendens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 75; Nathan Manne against Fanny Oshinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

GREENWICH ST, w s, 78 ft n of Perry St, 51.2x irregular; 9th Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 50th St, 25x100; 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 51st St, 25x100; 10th St, n s, 140 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; 1st Av, s s, 200 ft w of 3d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Anna Schnepel against Charles A. Schnepel and others, (action to have dower recovered;) attorney, R. Dudensing, Jr.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, or White Plains Road, n w s, adjoining s s of Bronxwood Park, contains thirty-four acres, one-sixth part; Charles T. Adee against William Millard and another, (action to debar claim and cancel deed, &c.;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

OLD BOSTON POST ROAD, or White Plains Road, n w s, adjoining s s of Bronxwood Park, contains thirty-four acres, one-sixth part; Emily A. Hall against William Millard and another, (action to debar claim and cancel deed, &c.;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

3D ST, 195 East; Amelia Aaron against Anna Oberle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. G. Rosenblatt.

3D AV, w s, Lots 203 and 204, and portions of Lots 188 and 189, map of Bathgate Farm, 24th Ward; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., against Matthew R. D'Amora and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 24th Ward; Catherine E. Allison against Catherine Van Winkle and others, (partition;) attorney, C. R. Allison.

40TH ST, n s, 217.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; Stephen H. Olin, trustee, &c., against George Hillier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

48TH ST, 126 West; James S. Drinker against Caroline A. Cabot and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

70TH ST, 18 West; Jennie J. Mandeville, as guardian, &c., against Jane E. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

116TH ST, 203 East; John J. Halstead and others, trustees, &c., against Alecia Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackmar.

165TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; the Park Building and Loan Association against William L. Loftus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

136TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Albert S. Farnam and another against Elizabeth T. Fowler, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 154—Quincy A. Shaw, plaintiff in error, vs. Murray M. Kellogg.—Submitted by E. O. Wolcott and Joel F. Vaile for the plaintiff in error, and by John R. Smith for the defendant in error.

No. 19—A. A. McCullogh, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.—Argument continued by Henry R. Pollard for the defendant in error and concluded by William A. Maury for the plaintiff in error.

No. 21—T. H. Rhodes, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Iowa.—Argued by Thomas Hedge and Robert Mather for the plaintiff in error, and by Milton Remley for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 341, 470, 533, 471, 106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—In re Hoyt.
54—Nat. Gum & Mica Co. vs. Braendly.
62—Feldstein vs. Richardson.
63—Hascall vs. King.
28—St. John vs. Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co.
64—Gallagher vs. Minturn.
65—Braker vs. Com. Indemnity Assn.
66—Klein vs. Long.
67—Harris vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
68—Byrne vs. Eastman Co.
69—Starbuck vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
70—Same vs. same.
71—Genet vs. De Graaf.
72—Kellogg vs. Ogden.
74—Marshall vs. Barr.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hawley vs. Rutan.
2—Trahan vs. Trahan.
3—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
4—Jockel vs. McCormick.
5—Jarvis vs. Patch.
6—Rosenblum vs. Gorman.
7—Burns vs. Ray.
8—Young Men's Christian Assn. vs. Harris.
9—Johnson vs. Foster.
10—Youngermann vs. Youngermann.
11—Breen vs. Hallahan.
12—Johnston vs. Robinson.
13—Berdell vs. Tripler.
14—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. Insull.
15—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
16—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum.
17—Oelberman vs. Von Keller.
18—Man. Yacht Club vs. Coleman.
19—Hammel vs. Schlessuer.
20—Murray vs. Jenkins.
21—Ranke vs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
22—Batchelor vs. Murphy.
23—Stern vs. Brodil.
24—Giammelli vs. Giammelli.
25—Lasberges vs. Brokaw.
26—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
27—Szedmaky vs. Erdelyi.
28—Hall vs. Bloch.
29—Sullivan vs. Baker.
30—Third Nat. Bank vs. Smith.
31—People, &c., vs. Lossner.
32—Paladini vs. Knickerbocker Silk Co.
33—Valentine vs. same.
34—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
35—Meyer vs. Kampman.
36—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Weed.
37—Costello vs. Costello.
38—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
39—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen.
40—In re Pettit.
41—Pell vs. Netling.
42—Fay vs. Mulholland.
43—In re Wissman.
44—Leward vs. Greenburgh.
45—Werner vs. Greenwald.
46—Shannon vs. Shannon.
47—Saenger vs. Adler.
48—Mara vs. Woodhouse.
49—Stearns vs. Lichtenstein.
50—Brettell vs. Brunjes.
51—N. Y. Steam Co. vs. Appleton.
52—In re Harlem Casino Co.
53—N. Y. Building Loan Bank Co. vs. Fisher.
54—Hahn vs. Langewsen.
55—In re Nebewsahl.
56—Sterne vs. Met. Tel. & Tel. Co.
57—Bates vs. Ludwig.
58—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
59—Butler vs. Crosby.
60—Lehmann vs. Lehmann.
61—Gordon vs. Distler.
62—Marchi vs. Marchi.
63—Phelps vs. Phelps.
64—In re Schroeder.
65—De Lorenze vs. Von Raitz.
66—Gilbert vs. McCone.
67—Paladini vs. Valentine.
68—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
69—In re U. S. Trust Co.
70—Third Nat. Bank vs. Casperfield.
71—McCurran vs. Holbert.
72—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Tufts.
73—In re Inarez Co.
74—In re Nagel Av.
75—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—Rooney vs. Newberry.
77—People, &c., vs. Carroll.
78—Boston Dental Assn. vs. Fair.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motion.
1—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
Preferred Causes.
6229—Schwab vs. Norris.
5909—Dunlop vs. Gill.
6278—Hill vs. Wine.
6335—Comins vs. Coler.
6344—Hirsch vs. Morrissey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Southard.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
0091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
5925—Barlow vs. Kendall.
3136—Stern vs. Rapport.
5665—Koch vs. Koch.
5825—Anther vs. Matshak.
5618—Davies vs. Freund.
4975—Stiefel vs. N. Y. Novelty Co.
4998—Dumoussand vs. Dumoussand.
5065—Burns vs. Mullin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Bailey.
2—Dominico Cesaro.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14391—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleebatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8208—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15135—Vought vs. Standard Elec. Eq. Co.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
3615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15373—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15273—Hae vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15274—Same vs. same.
15333—Lannecker vs. Kampmann.
15123—Manhattan Shoe Co. vs. Bell.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, E. Bway., &c., R. R. Co.
14553—Frost vs. Valente.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
12496—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Fennessy.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

7832—Beltz vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
8631—Stegmayer vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7851—McCormick vs. H. Koehler & Co.
8826—Mulford vs. Fremmel.
6084—Hart vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
7384—Bertine vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8461—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8400—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assn.
8321—Christett vs. Shoemaker.
7826—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
7989—O'Grady vs. Auger.
7700—Daubler vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8614—Gordon vs. Ryan.
7627—Tomlinson vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
7455—Crosier vs. Third Av. R. R.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9141.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4010—Kanders vs. Morning Journal Assn.
13893—Brady vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7644—Schildwacht vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8860—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
8906—Hayes vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
8917—Sullivan vs. Frazier.
4318—Parziale vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8678—McHugh vs. The Mayor, &c.
8746—Walsh vs. Same.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
7339—Von Hagen vs. Eckstein.
8404—Same vs. same.
9108—Corley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
7430—Zerega vs. Will.
7452—Gallagher vs. Cunningham.
7016—Geist vs. Biersack.
9025—Montgomery vs. Thompson.
5928—Neuman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7806—Thomaschi vs. same.
8027—MacColl vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate.—At 10 A. M.
Wilhelmina Bartels.
At 10:30 A. M.
Laura A. Recknagle.
Edward Braaley.
Peter J. M. Van Cortlandt.
Ellen O'Reilly.
Margaret Osterndorff.
Stuyvesant Le Roy.
At 11 A. M.
Adolf Libko.
At 2 P. M.
Isabella B. Bruce.
Aaron Raymond.
Herman H. Maack.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
1345—Mary A. Cady.
1343—Frances Lyons.
1356—Catharine Wallace.
1357—Bernard D. Steiner.
1358—Ann Doyle.
1361—John Moore.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—James Stack.
2—John Howard, John Barrett.
3—John Smith, Frank Thomas.
4—William A. Brown.
5—Gaetano Pallucco.
6—Patrick Finn.
7—Thomas J. Reynolds.
8—Sadie Evans.
9—Edward Kelly.
10—William Wright.
11—Donald A. McClelland.
12—Nathan Boturnik, Lub Boturnik.
13—James P. Crate.
14—William A. Brown.
15—Nicola Lupica.
16—Patrick Hughes.
17—Max Herbst.
18—Fred Oetting.
19—George Solter.
20—John J. Hughes.
21—Jacob Spielberger.
22—Patrick Gilmartin.
Pleadings.
1—Philip Reich, Edward Morrelle.
2—James Farewell, John Flanagan.
3—John Garnatz.
4—Isaac Oppenheimer.
5—Jacob Muller.
6—John Blackman.
7—Frank Davenport, Mamie Carr.
8—Walter Lamb.
9—Julia Morrelle.
10—Charles Brown.
11—Clara Freedman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Lloyd for the People.

1—Francesco Curcio.
2—Charles Logue, Charles Clayton.
3—Bernard Rattisky.
4—Mary M. Kellard.
5—Charles Dubois.
6—Charles Miller.
7—Timothy Raftery.
8—James Wilbert.
9—Schimel Schenvitz.
10—John Day.
11—Giuseppe Piano.
12—Levy Cohen.
13—Michael Mega.
14—John Vrana.
15—Robert Sythes.
16—Frank Carleton, Thomas Jennings.
17—Adolph Sand.
18—Sarah Marhoefer.
19—Joseph I. Ott, William Leunis.
20—Sarah Loder.
21—Fergus O'Donald.
22—Ernest Gatti.
23—Peter O'Reilly.
24—Michael O'Connor.
25—Michael Goodwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—Frank E. Childs, George W. Childs.
2—Patrick Barry, John Young.
3—George Emig, Lewis A. Skinner.
4—William Disney.
5—John Birkly.
6—John Burns.
7—Bernard Yompolski.
8—Hiram W. Harris.
9—William F. Meehan.
10—Jacob A. Sherman.
11—George F. Hendrickson.
12—Alexander Schefter, Isaac Schefter.
13—John Kiernan, Roger Colbert.
14—Cecelia Gibbs.
15—William Mesick.
16—William Connery.
17—Milton Katzenberg.
18—Wong Wo Tee.
19—William Monohan.
20—John Miller.
21—Thomas Ward.
22—Max Marks.
23—Michael Martin.
24—John Ginma.
25—John Steitz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Butler vs. Emmett—James J. Nealis. Nelson vs. Renwick—Hamilton Odell.

By Chase, J.—Darragh vs. Ryan—George M. Van Hoesen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Israel Wischanski vs. Sarah Schlausky—David J. Lees. Isaac Cohen vs. Sarah Schlausky—David J. Lees.

By Chase, J.—Matter of Hotel Brunswick Company—Josiah H. Baker.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Maddox, J. Part II.—Smith, J. Part III.—Johnson, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J. Part V.—Hirschberg, J.

2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Assn.
2372—Hamil vs. B. H. R. R.
4600—Thomson vs. Grady.
2481—Pak et al. vs. Bronson.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4770—Meyer vs. Hart.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
2411—Fuhr vs. Nassau R. R.
2769—Flannery vs. Baker.
4291—Bier vs. Stern et al.
2435—Stanton vs. McGrath.
851—Scanlon vs. Kahn.
1773—Stevens vs. B. H. R. R.
1024—Walsh vs. N. Y. Stamping Co.
419—Kemble vs. St. John's College.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2251—Somerville vs. Kiely.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2268—Pickard vs. Nassau R. R.
2250—Williams vs. City of Brooklyn.
1394—Campbell vs. Municipal Electric Co.
2136—Moubray vs. Moubray.
1367—Reid et al. vs. Martin.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Elec. Co.
3986—Mahoney vs. Nassau R. R.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
466—Guerra vs. Towner.
2770—Meserole vs. Sinn, executor, &c.
2771—Johnson vs. Kurtz.
2776—Flannery vs. Quigley.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
2784—Flatow vs. Jenkins.
2659—Byrnes vs. B. H. R. R.
4957—Wallace vs. Nassau R. R.
4900—Ledwith vs. Chemical Bank.
4871—Dalton vs. B. H. R. R.
4793—Curran vs. McBean.
4976—Cook vs. White et al.
2759—Taylor vs. Nassau R. R.
1824—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Brady et al.
1972—Nash vs. Rigney.
1602—McLaren vs. Fischer.
1239—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
2117—Keim vs. Nassau R. R.
4936—Newman vs. Davenport.
4954—Connery vs. Nassau R. R.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2900—Burrill vs. Anderson et al.
4942—Haviland vs. B. H. R. R.
4884—Barnes vs. City of Brooklyn.
3736—Wille vs. Dilger.
4870—Kaiser vs. Long Island R. R.
2420—Owens vs. Brill.
2167—Byrne vs. Nassau R. R.
1523—Sprague Bank vs. Erie R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call 2784.

SUPREME COURT—Special Trial Term—Dickey, J.

Demurrer.
258—April vs. Baird.
General Calendar.
296—Schieferdecker vs. Winnitzky.
308—Black vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
316—Smith vs. City of Brooklyn.
212—Winter vs. Dows.
314—Ward vs. City of Brooklyn.
318—Haller vs. Frothingham, receiver.
271—J. Fallert Brewing Co. vs. Liebgold.
166—Solomons vs Ruppert.
291—Robertson vs. Ferguson.
304—Wheeler vs. Wheeler.
263—Wilson vs. Bryce.
148—Pearson vs. Nelson.
226—Mathews vs. Mathews.
320—Jensen vs. Jensen.
175—McCreary vs. Naul.
323—Collins vs. F. Wesel Mfg. Co.
89—Cariello vs. Powers.
191—People ex rel. Coney Island Jockey Club vs. Neff.
301—Appleton Mfg. Co. vs. Eastern Bermudes Asphalt Co.
302—J. T. Perkins Co. vs. same.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Ex-Commissioner Sheehan and Patrick Flynn Among the Bidders.

Proposals for a water supply were received yesterday by the Jersey City Street and Water Board. The bidders are the George H. Inman Contracting Company of New York, the Rockaway and Hudson Company of Jersey City, Patrick H. Flynn of Brooklyn, O'Brien, Sheehan, McBean & Rodgers of New York. The Sheehan of the last-named firm is ex-Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan. He was present when the bids were received.

The East Jersey Water Company, which is now furnishing a temporary supply to Jersey City and has previously been a competitor in bidding, sent a protest against a provision of the specifications, which makes impracticable the issue of bonds based on the contract as security. The bid of the Pennsylvania Sanitation Company of Philadelphia for a supply of filtration was thrown out because it was not accompanied by a check for $100,000 which the specifications called for as a guarantee of good faith. No other filtration bid was received.

It is said that Michael Dady of Brooklyn, a Democratic politician, is behind the Inman Company, and that Flynn represents Tom Johnson and James Belden. The bidders propose to draw their supply from the Rockaway Valley, from Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties, and the Ramapo Valley.

TARIFF POINT IN DOUBT.

The Appraiser Perplexed by an Importation of Mixed Waste Material.

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman has encountered a new problem in the application of the existing tariff law, which he is disposed to refer to the Treasury Department in Washington for solution. There was brought into this port one day last week several hundred bales of waste, which were invoiced as paper stock. The Appraiser's examiners looked it over and found what they believed to be a large proportion of wool waste. Under Section 632 of the Dingley Tariff act, paper stock comes in free of duty, while under Section 361 of the same act, wool waste is subject to a duty of 30 cents a pound. Still another section of the tariff law imposes a duty of 20 cents a pound on shoddy, and Section 463 provides for a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on waste not specially provided for.

The customs officers declare that fully one-half of the importation invoiced as paper stock is wool waste, and therefore subject to a duty of 30 cents a pound. The question that perplexes the official mind is whether the wool waste shall be separated from the rest of the importation, or whether the entire lot shall be subjected to the wool waste duty. A decision of this question is to be left to the Treasury Department.

MAY DIE FROM HIS WOUND.

Otto L. Ott, ex-Assemblyman's Brother, Shot by a Woman in Brooklyn.

Otto L. Ott, who was shot early yesterday morning in the abdomen at 15 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was still alive last evening in St. Catharine's Hospital. The doctors were not able to say whether or not he would recover. The police were so excited over the affair when they first learned of it that they announced that it was Ott's wife who did the shooting. This was incorrect. The shooting was done by Mrs. Barbara Lanzer, who, with her husband, John, and two sons, John and Reinhold, respectively sixteen and eleven years old, live at the Meserole Street address.

According to what the police were able to learn, Ott, with a half dozen other men, spent several hours on Tuesday night in Wuest's saloon, at Union Avenue and Meserole Street. When they left the place they crossed the street, where they were joined by Sadie Deffenbach, a young woman who lives at 53 Throop Avenue. The entire party stopped in front of Mrs. Lanzer's house and rapped for admission. They refused to go away when requested and broke a window. Finally Mrs. Lanzer, as she says, shot through the window in order to scare them away, and the bullet struck Ott. He was carried by two men to the headquarters of Fire Engine No. 16, in Scholes Street, whence a call for an ambulance was sent.

The police, besides arresting all the members of the Lanzer family and the Deffenbach woman, also took into custody Charles Cutran of 287 Marcy Avenue, Frederick Zahn, 157 Hopkins Street; Theodore Brock, 8 Meserole Street; Max Smith, 227 Broadway; William T. Lapp, 381 Broadway; Michael Quigg, 629 Driggs Avenue, and Theodore Burnell, who lives in Bridge Street, and held them in $100 bail each as witnesses. Mrs. Lanzer was held by Magistrate Lemon without bail.

Ott is unmarried. He lived with a sister, and is a brother of ex-Assemblyman Louis C. Ott.

Changed His Spanish-Sounding Name.

Charles Boka, a student, obtained permission from Judge Conlan in City Court, Chambers, yesterday, to change his name to Bokay. He made his application on the ground that his name had a Spanish sound, and he was so averse to anything Spanish that he could not endure the thought that he might be suspected of being a Spaniard. He declared that he was not a Spaniard and wanted nothing to do with anything Spanish.

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Factory and Lumber Sites, with water front, New York.

FOR SALE.—Large blocks of lots, accessible by seagoing vessels. S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av., N. Y.

51 WEST 88TH STREET.

Four-story 20-foot, beautifully decorated residence; liberal terms. Apply 38 Park Row, Room 284.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Down-Town Buildings to Let.

Broad St.
Coenties Slip.
Chambers St.
Murray St.
Water St.
West St.
Washington St.
North Moore St.
ALSO PARTS OF BUILDINGS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 BROADWAY.

TO LET—THREE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 ft. each, singly or together, in the substantial building 438 Pearl St.; an office on second floor can be had with them if desired; fine accommodations for a substantial printer and lithographer; from such the rent, to a large extent, would be taken in work; equally desirable for (almost) any manufacturing business; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) Warm sea bathing. Illustrated circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE,

by order of AMANDA M. DE GRAAF and HENRY D. COCHRANE, executors of HENRY P. DE GRAAF, deceased.

Will be sold at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on

Wednesday, March 2,

VALUABLE NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.

163 parcels, including Business and Tenement Property, Flats, Stores, Private Houses, and vacant Lots.

5th, 12th, and 17th Wards, Borough of Manhattan.

CANAL AND WASHINGTON STS., S. E. COR., 510 to 518 Canal and 471-3 Washington; 112 feet on Canal by 33.8 on Washington; plot almost covered with substantial brick tenements and stores.

RIVINGTON AND ELDRIDGE STS., N. E. cor.; 54 Rivington St., four-story brick hotel, 25x80.

1,047 PARK AV., east side, 74.5 feet north of 86th St., three-story brick and frame building, 25.2x55.

32 TO 40 WEST 116TH ST., between 5th and Lenox Avs., five five-story modern brick and stone flats, lots each 27x100.11.

124TH AND 125TH STS., 16 LOTS, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Av., eight lots on each street; sold in plots of four.

2D AV. AND 125TH ST., N. W. COR.; No. 2,451 2d Av. and Nos. 258 to 259 East 125th St., five five-story brownstone tenements and stores.

208, 210, 212 EAST 127TH ST., near 3d Av., three five-story brick tenements and stores.

767, 769, AND 771 ST. NICHOLAS AV., between 148th and 149th Sts., three superb modern four-story high-stoop private dwellings.

23d and 24th Wards, Borough of the Bronx.

JEROME, MARCHER, ANDERSON, AND BREMER Avs., Union (167th) and Birch (168th) Sts., about eighty-one lots; will be sold in lots and plots.

WASHINGTON AV., EAST SIDE, between 163d and 164th Sts., Plot 100x100.

3D AND EAGLE AVS. AND 161ST ST., 16 Lots; 3d Av., east side, about 200 feet north 161st St., 75x130; Eagle Av., west side, 25 feet north 161st St., 75x100; Eagle Av. and 161st St., northeast corner, 100 on street x250 on avenue.

ST. JOHN AV., CORNER BAYARD AND WILLIAM STS., 12 LOTS; southeast corner Bayard (188th) St., 87.5x200; southwest corner William St., 87.5x100.

HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys, 100 Broadway.

N. B.—TERMS WILL BE MADE AS LIBERAL AS POSSIBLE. SOME OF THE ABOVE IMPROVED PARCELS ARE LEASED VERY ADVANTAGEOUSLY FOR LONG TERMS, MAKING THEM VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.

Books, maps, terms of sale, and further particulars can be obtained from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., (telephone, Cortlandt 1,716,) or from HENRY D. COCHRANE, Executor, 36 West 116th St., (telephone 511 Harlem.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

126 East 34th St

A desirable well-appointed and handsomely decorated apartment, containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators, (run all night,) electric light, and hall service. Every modern improvement.

Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

A.—THE DALHOUSIE,
40 to 48 West 59th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues, facing Central Park. One of the best and largest Apartments in this fine fireproof house to rent, from May 1. Please apply to the Janitor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP BASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. BASTINE, Mary E. Bastine, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
f24-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway, N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES,
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

THE DE SOTO,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL

ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.
The purest of water from our own artesian well.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
CHAS. R. MYERS.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL STICKNEY, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Kentucky Av., 100 feet from beach; steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to street level; $2.00 per day; $9 to $14 per week. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat. sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

EXCURSIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.,

"SUNSET LIMITED"

(ANNEX).
FOR TEXAS—NEW and OLD MEXICO—
ARIZONA—CALIFORNIA—
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—JAPAN—CHINA—
AUSTRALIA—AROUND-THE-WORLD.
Unsurpassed through Sleeping and Dining Car Service to Pacific Coast, via New Orleans.
LEAVE NEW YORK MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For complete information apply to
Edwin Hawley, A.G. T. M.|L. H. Nutting, E. P.A.
349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

BANJO.—Skillful tuition; legitimate method; experience and ability; circulars mailed. D. EMERSON, 60 West 109th St.

MUSICAL.

AEOLIAN or self-playing organ wanted. AEOLIAN, Box 257, 1,269 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

MASSAGE.—At Mrs. J. H. Weber's, 304 West 29th St.; for rheumatism a specialty; hot baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; assist with washing if necessary; city reference. 229 East 73d St.; ring four times. Farley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. O., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By refined Western girl, 18, as chambermaid and to care for children; reference. A. B., 632 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a professional cook; will accommodate for any limit of time, as her present employers are abroad; gives first-class city reference. E. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking; excellent baker; best references. M., care Gardner, 510 3d Av., top floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; capable and reliable; references accordingly from last place. Can be seen for two days at 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to get position for a good cook, who will assist with washing. Present employer's, 15 W. 50th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; city or country; understands dairy work; good home preferred to wages. 357 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class private cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. 222 East 57th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires few more engagements; private families; $2 day; supplies own models; references. Louise Gauthier, Times Up-town Office, 1,257 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English lady to young children; city reference. E., 608 Columbus Ave.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children; has had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and eight; excellent references. M. P., 105 W. 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a French girl, lately landed, as nursery governess or maid; good sewer; reference. Jeanne, 255 W. 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl (25) as lady's maid and take care of children to a family going to Europe in May. Address E. Romelk, 1,298 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MAID.—As competent maid to lady or grown children, or to do light chamberwork; by reliable French Swiss Protestant; good seamstress; city references. Corrado, 117 West 26th St.

MAID.—By an English Protestant; neat sewer, but no dressmaker; understands hairdressing thoroughly; experienced in sickness; willing and obliging. Present employer's, 121 W. 74th St.

MAID.—By a young French maid; understands dressmaking; excellent references. M. L., 219 W. 39th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; millinery; best references. French Maid, 126 W. 51st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; small family; best city reference. A., 554 3d Ave.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; will assist with chamberwork in small family; references. 230 E. 75th St., O'Neill's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; best city references. E., 1,152 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family. 681 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands bottle feeding; excellent city reference. Call or address M. F., care Mrs. Valentine, 15 E. 113th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; reliable and trustworthy; best city reference; with doctors. 229 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse; good city reference. 902 3d Ave., 2d bell.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wishes a few more engagements; trained in giving massage. Nurse, care Tremaine, 1,380 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; willing and obliging; seven years' personal reference. S. M., 144 W. 62d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged Swede as nurse for gentleman; willing and obliging; best of city reference; city or country. O. N., 1,053 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a girl for children; good seamstress. Box R 15, 1,334 3d Ave., Advertisement Office.

NURSE.—A nurse wishes a few patients. Miss Ette, 101 West 49th St., second bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; takes charge dining room silver; can fill a butler's place; city references. C. C., 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a strong young girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good city references. 467 Columbus Ave.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; best reference. Call 164 E. 56th St.; ring 3d bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—A gentleman recommends his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. L. G., Box 263, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Two years in last place; sober, neat, economical; thoroughly competent; references. Valet, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; 36; understands the business in all its branches, sober and reliable; last employer can be seen; ten years' first-class references. James, 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man with a private family; five years' reference. Smith, 222 E. 85th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Farmer; married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouse; best references. H., Box 79, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. J. S., care Postmaster, West Brighton, S. I.

Miscellaneous.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN.—Wants a steady situation as working foreman; 25 years' experience; wages moderate. J. R. C., 1,012 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

FEEDER.—By a Gordon feeder; makes ready, locks up forms; steady position; $9. Nable, 338 East Houston St.

MANAGER.—To manage an estate; competent with labor and affairs; have had noted success with stock, dairy, poultry, farm crops, garden, greenhouses, fruit, and land improvements. Barber, 180 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

MAN AND WIFE FOR AN AMERICAN FAMILY; man for dining room and to be generally useful; woman as chambermaid and laundress; personal city reference required. Call, between 9 and 10 A. M., Thursday, 30 W. 71st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

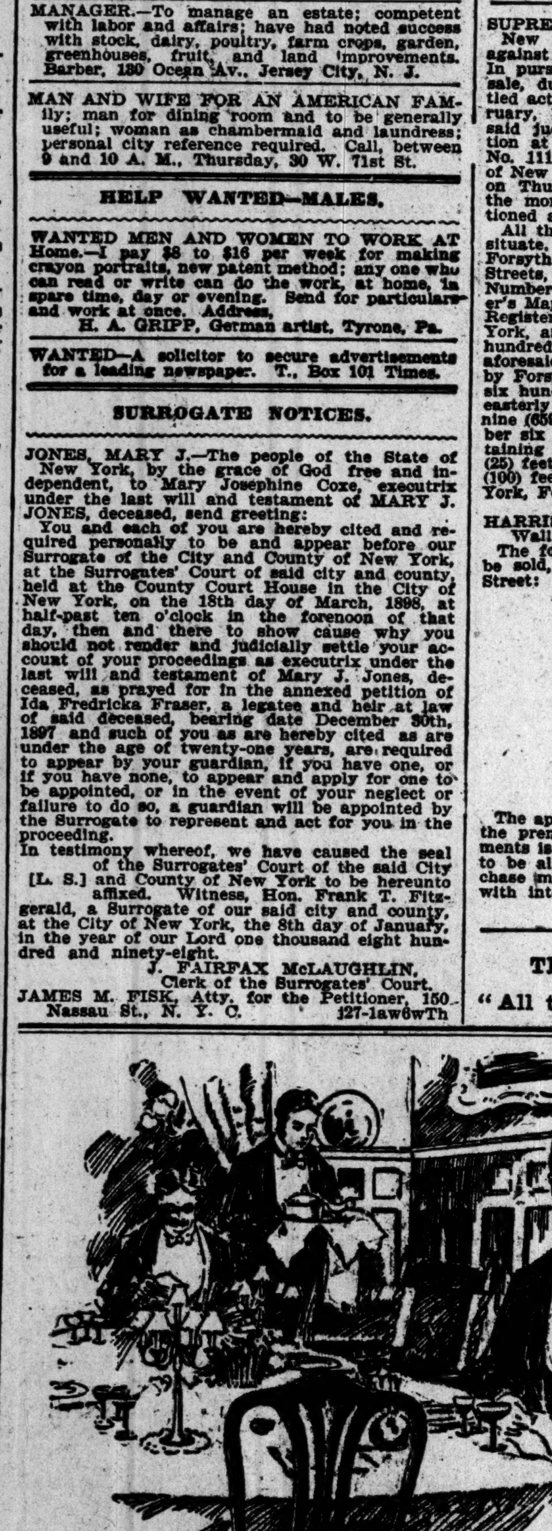
SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C. j27-1aw6wTh



In the pocket of my Tuxedo coat, said one of the New York four hundred—that's the coat I wear when I go out to dinners—I always keep one of the small vials of Ripans Tabules. There is one in the pocket now. I always look to see that it is there before I go out of an evening. After the dinner I always swallow a Tabule and then I know that I shall have no trouble that night and no headache next morning. With the Tabules in my pocket I always feel free to eat and drink everything that is put before me at a dinner.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.

Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.
F24-1aw6wTh

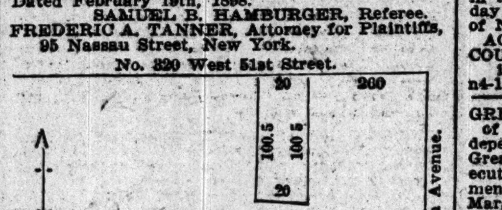
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.

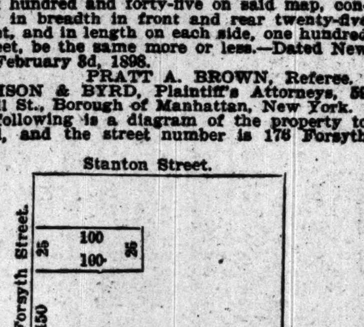
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against DELIA JACOBS and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Forsyth Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, in the City of New York, and known as Number six hundred and forty-six (646) on Banker's Map of Delancey's West Farm, on file in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, and now commonly known as Number one hundred and seventy-six (176) Forsyth Street, aforesaid, and being bounded westerly in front by Forsyth Street, northerly by the lot, Number six hundred and forty-seven (647) on said map, easterly by lot Number six hundred and fifty-nine (659) on said map, and southerly by lot Number six hundred and forty-five on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side, one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1898.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the street number is 176 Forsyth Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $29,506.41, and of taxes and assessments to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,026.96 with interest.

PRATT A. BROWN, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

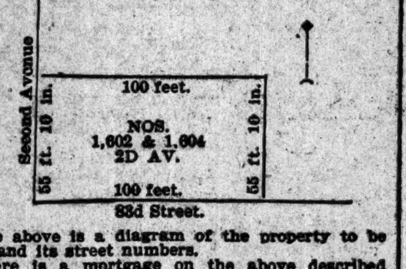
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SECOND AVENUE AND EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—New York Supreme Court.—JACOB GUNDLICH, plaintiff, against ELISE GOETZ (formerly Elise Haenlein,) and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, dated the 5th day of January, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 5th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together are bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-third Street, with the easterly side of Second Avenue and running thence easterly, and along the northerly line or side of Eighty-third Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly line of a strip of land heretofore conveyed by Franz Haenlein and wife to David Weinberg, by deed dated March 5th, 1887; thence westerly along said southerly line of land and parallel with Eighty-third Street one hundred feet to the easterly line of Second Avenue; and thence southerly and along the easterly line of Second Avenue fifty-five feet and ten inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 1st, 1898.

A. H. VANDERPOEL, Referee,
2 Wall Street, New York City.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and its street numbers.

There is a mortgage on the above described premises amounting to the sum of Twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1898, at 4½ per cent. per annum, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., with interest, amount to the sum of $966.16. The above premises are also sold subject to the lettings of said premises, respectfully.
f2-2aw3wW&F&f24

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City.
s28-1aw6mTh

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.

ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice E. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert F. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert A. Greacen, as executor of the last will and testament of said Robert Greacen, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GEO. W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor, 90 West Broadway, N. Y. ja27-1aw6wTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. j27-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898. —Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. —Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. n25-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 161 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDOLPH, EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph, of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
f17—1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1,9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch.29,9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM | Kais.W.d.G.Apr.12,9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse........Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen....................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Feb. 26, 10 AM | Kai.Wm.II.Mh.19, 10 AM
Saale.....Mch. 5, 10 AM | Fulda...Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra...Mch. 12, 10 AM | Ems.......Apl. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Line
To Cherbourg, Paris,
Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F.Bismarck,Feb.26, 9 AM | F.Bismarck,Apr.28,9 AM
Normannia,Mch.24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia,May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service,
N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Prussia....Feb. 26, 9 AM | Phoenicia..Mch.19, 3 PM
Pretoria....Mch. 5, 3 PM | Pennsylv'a.Mch.26,8 AM
Patria.....Mch. 12, 8 AM | Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITSBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS..........March 2 | NEW YORK..March 23
ST. PAUL........March 9 | ST. PAUL.......March 30
ST. LOUIS....March 16 | ST. LOUIS......April 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND..March 2 | KENSINGTON.March 16
FRIESLAND.....March 9 | W'ZTERLAND.March 23
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon | Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon | Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton Street.
La Champagne..Feb. 26 | La Normandie..March 19
La Bretagne.....March 5 | La Champagne..March 26
La Gascogne....March 12 | La Bourgogne......April 2
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

EUROPE

HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING..............March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.........March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.............................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........April 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TO THE KLONDIKE.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
FROM NEW YORK.
$30.
TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, and TACOMA. FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ACCOMMODATIONS TO Wrangle, Skagway, Dyea, Pyramid Harbor. Corresponding low rates to Edmonton, Prince Albert, Ashcroft, and other points in Northwest.
Secure at once Tickets and information from E. V. SKINNER, G. E. A., 353 Broadway, N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Iroquois, Fri., Feb. 25 | Algonquin, Thu., Mch. 3
Comanche, Mon., Feb. 28 | Seminole, Sat., Mch. 5
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla.Cen.& Pen. Fast F.& P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Feb. 26, 2 A M | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria, Mch. 5, Noon | Campania, Mch. 26, 8 A M
Lucania, Mch. 12, 8 A M | [illegible], Mch. 26, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Bondicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.........................February 26
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

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For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

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FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

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FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

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From foot of Liberty St.

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Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

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10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

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1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

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7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

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6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

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7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

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Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

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*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and coal branches.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

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DANGEROUS TROLLEY CURVE

Metropolitan Railway Company's Work at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

TRACKS NEAR THE SIDEWALK

An Elevated Railroad Pillar Complicates the Situation and Adds to the Menace to Pedestrians from the Trolley Cars' Overhangs.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through John D. Crimmins, has at last admitted its intention of running electric cars in Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and to make this change of motive power, or to add a new motive power on Columbus Avenue, it now has pending before the Railroad Commissioners in Albany an application for the necessary permission. In the meantime work has been going forward for some time and is still being continued night and day at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, so that when the expected permission is obtained from Albany the trolley cars can at once be put in operation.

One of the results of this proposed running of the Fifty-ninth Street trolley cars around into Columbus Avenue and to Sixty-fifth Street, and from there up the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, has been to make a curve at Fifty-ninth Street which it is asserted, will make this corner one of the most dangerous in the city. When the horse cars were first put in operation on this route, a switch was made at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, which turned the cars inside of the elevated railroad pillars at this point, making the usual curve.

When, however, it was proposed to run the big trolley cars around at this place it was found that they could not posibly make the short curve, and so a curve was made which will carry the cars between the elevated railroad pillars and the sidewalk at a distance from the latter of only about a foot.

Many Difficult Problems.

To make this turn and carry the cars around a great number of complex engineering problems presented themselves. It was impossible to carry an electric conduit in the cable slot, and so a parallel slot was made to carry around the electric cars and enable them to straighten themselves out on Columbus Avenue. So far, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company claimed it was acting within the legal rights conferred upon it by a special permit granted by ex-Commissioner Collis on Oct. 20, 1897, which allowed the company to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street and at Sixty-fifth Street.

At the latter street the work is already completed, the cars starting at this point and running up the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street, where they turn into Amsterdam Avenue. A parallel slot also runs down Columbus Avenue for about one hundred feet from Sixty-fifth Street, where, by means of a half "T" the car is switched into the cable slot, and the same arrangement is being made at Fifty-ninth Street. For the present, as soon as the work is completed at Fifty-ninth Street, the trolley cars will be straightened out on Columbus Avenue, halfway up the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, where, according to President Vreeland, the trolley car will be attached to a cable car and hauled up Columbus Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street, whence it will proceed by its own power up the Boulevard.

When the turn was first made at Fifty-ninth Street, it was found that the car would be carried so close to the curb at this point that the overhang would bring it over the sidewalk. It was plain that a person standing at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue would be knocked down by the overhang of the car when it came around this point.

Radii of Curves at Corners.

In this emergency, the company took advantage of the fact that there existed in the law no provision fixing the radius of the pavement curves at corners, the province of fixing the radius of curves being vested formally in the Commissioner of Public Works, so long as the sidewalk space required under the ordinances was retained. It was found that two feet and nine inches of space could be cut off the sidewalk at the corner, and the Metropolitan Company promptly made application to Commissioner of Highways Keating for permission to cut off this corner.

Right here, however, another difficulty presented itself. On the sidewalk at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, is an elevated railroad pillar, which is one of the supports of the station at this point, and to take off the two feet and nine inches it would be necessary to remove this pillar. Commissioner Keating recommended to John D. Crimmins, when the latter consulted him about the proposed change in the sidewalk space, that he confer with George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway, with a view of coming to an arrangement by which the pillar could be removed.

Mr. Crimmins wrote to Mr. Gould, stating that he would remove the pillar at his own expense and so truss up the station as to make it as strong as before. Mr. Gould failed to give this consent, but answered that he had submitted the matter to Manager Fransioli. Nothing having been heard from Mr. Fransioli, the Metropolitan Company on last Thursday cut off the sidewalk about a foot, bringing it right up to the elevated railroad pillar. This left a space of less than two feet between the pillar and the curb and the tracks at the turn, a distance of nearly two feet less than that contemplated by the plans and the report of Stevenson Towle, Chief Engineer of the Highway Department, and while, to a small extent, it decreased the danger of knocking people down at the corner, it left an admittedly dangerous turn at Fifty-ninth Street.

Commissioner Keating says that he was opposed to the cutting down of the sidewalk space unless the elevated railroad pillar could be removed. The following is a letter accompanying a report sent to Mr. Crimmins, both being dated Feb. 14:

> In reply to the request of your company for the alteration of the curb of the sidewalk at Fifty-ninth Street, to permit of the passage of your cars, I would submit the report of Mr. Towle, chief engineer of the department.
>
> The report states in detail the views of the engineer upon the proposed change, and I shall necessarily be compelled ot act in accordance with the recommendations which he makes.
>
> JAMES P. KEATING.

Engineer Towle's Report.

Mr. Towle's report is as follows:

> In the matter of setting the curb on the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.—The Metropolitan Traction Company under a permit dated Aug. 4, 1897, to construct an electric railroad on Fifty-ninth Street, between First and Tenth Avenues, is proceeding with the construction of the work in conformity with the plan referred to in the permit, and in conformity with a special permit dated Oct. 20, 1897, to remove the pavement at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. In order to build the railroad and to have the proper dimensions at curves, and to provide and insure the safe operation of the road, it was necessary to enlarge the carriageway at the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and to curtail correspondingly the sidewalk space. It was impossible to construct the road under the permit without this change in the carriageway, as the curve is the least on which the cars of the company can be operated. This change still allows all the sidewalk space provided for in the ordinances of Common Council which are still in force.
>
> I know of no law fixing the radius of the circular corners, and it has always been in the province of the Commissioner of Public Works to determine the radius of this curve, provided all the sidewalk space required by the ordinances is retained. It has been the custom under similar conditions in the building of electric railroads to enlarge the carriageway of the street so as to give sufficient space between the car and the curb.
>
> I would suggest that the Metropolitan Traction Company be directed to proceed and complete their work at this point as required by their permit, and that they further be required and permitted to set the curb at a radius of fifteen feet, thereby increasing the carriageway two feet nine inches at the centre of the present circular corner, provided the distance between the car and the elevated railroad column on the sidewalk at this corner be not less than two feet.
>
> But previous to granting this permission the Metropolitan Street Railway Company should produce a written consent from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for the removal and replacing of this column, if it be found necessary to remove and replace the same to give the required distance between the car and the column.
>
> STEVENSON TOWLE,
> Chief Engineer of Highways.

Mr. Keating Says He Is Powerless.

"I am powerless in this matter," said Mr. Keating yesterday, "much as I object to the curve at this point, which is, beyond all doubt, a dangerous one. The Metropolitan Company is, however, proceeding under a special permit issued to it by Mr. Collis, to make connections at Fifty-ninth Street, and it is not in my power to abrogate this permit as long as its provisions are complied with. The only way to stop the construction of the curve and the operation of the cars at this danger point is by an injunction of the court, which can be applied for by a citizen or property owner."

Mr. Keating said he did not know that the company had cut down the sidewalk without removing the elevated railroad pillar, and said that he would have the work inspected.

John D. Crimmins, whose firm is the contractor on the work, does not consider the curve a dangerous one in its present state if the elevated pillar could be taken away, but he admitted that there would be great danger at this point to any person who might be caught between the tracks and the pillar when a car was coming around the curve.

"What we have been doing at Fifty-ninth Street has been a great expense to us, and has been done solely for the good of the public and to obviate the necessity of transferring our passengers. I do not consider that there is any danger in turning so close to the curb at that point except in so far as the danger arises from the pillar. That always has been a menace, and is probably a greater one now that it stands so close to the tracks. There might be danger to any person who should happen to be caught between the car and the pillar, and we have offered to remove it. Mr. Gould, however, did not enter into the project with us. We are proceeding strictly within our permit, and the spaces at the turns are such as are put down in the plans accompanying the permit of Mr. Collis."

Seeking an Electric Permit.

Mr. Crimmins admitted that a request had been made to add electricity as a motive power on Columbus Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets. He said as soon as the consent was obtained a trolley slot would be put down on the avenue to parallel the cable slot.

President Vreeland took the same ground that he has taken all along when the subject of change of motive power on Columbus Avenue was talked of. When Columbus Avenue was torn up some time ago, and it became evident that arrangements were being made to put an electric system on the avenue, Mr. Vreeland insisted that nothing of the kind was contemplated, and that the road was simply making repairs. The real character of the work was not then apparent, as the street at Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets was bridged over and all the work was done under ground and with great secrecy. Now that the motive is apparent Mr. Vreeland still insists that no trolley will be run on Columbus Avenue.

"We intend hitching the trolley cars, from Fifty-ninth Street up and from Sixty-fifth Street down, to the cable cars, and thus hauling them between these points," said Mr. Vreeland. "It would be impossible to run an electric current in a trolley conduit without burning out the cable."

Mr. Vreeland said nothing about the application pending before the Railroad Commissioners and said he knew nothing about the turn at Fifty-ninth Street, except that it was a necessary one on account of the large cars to be used. All the arrangements and negotiations relative to the curve, he said, had been in the hands of Mr. Crimmins.

Meanwhile the work at Fifty-ninth Street is proceeding night and day with a large force of men, and is rapidly nearing completion. The operations are all fenced off, and the Inspectors are careful not to allow any one inside of the inclosure who looks as if he wanted to make too close an examination of what is going on.

It's ebb-tide with our bargain sale; but for those that can be fitted, there are almost as good fish in this sea as have been caught—for big men especially.

$12.50; $10 if your chest measures under 34 inches.

Last Spring's suits.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE WILL OF D. D. WITHERS CONSTRUED.—David Dunham Withers, who died several years ago, gave his property in trust for the benefit of his two brothers and three sisters, one sister, Mme. de Rancourt, being excluded from any beneficial interest. The share of Mrs. Mary Ludlow was to go at her death to her son, Robert Center, and his issue. Reuben Withers, one of the brothers, died last July without issue, and Robert Center was accidentally killed while riding a bicycle. Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in a suit to construe the will, decided that Reuben's share goes to Mrs. Euphane Clason and Mrs. Virginia Paine, testator's sisters, and his brother, Alfred D. Withers, one-third to each. On the death of Mrs. Ludlow, her share is to be distributed in like manner.

⁂

COERCION BY A CORPORATE ASSOCIATION.—The attempt of an incorporated plumber's supply association to coerce payment of an account to one of its members by threatening to expose the alleged delinquency of the debtor and prevent him from obtaining credit in his business is held, in Hartnett vs. Plumber's Supply Association, (Mass.,) 38 L. R. A., 194, to be an abuse of the franchise of the company, for which proceedings to dissolve it might be maintained.

⁂

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—In a suit by Myndert A. Vosburgh in the Kings County Supreme Court, to recover rent from Henry Coen, based upon a holding over after the expiration of the term, the Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff. The court held, by Justice Hatch, that the act of the tenant in permitting all his property situated upon the demised premises to remain after the end of the term, in the same condition as before, constituted a holding over by him. An agreement between a landlord and tenant that the tenant was to be released after a certain date, it was held, did not discharge the liability of the tenant if he continued to occupy the premises after such date, as the law will imply from such occupation a new agreement to pay.

⁂

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The enhancement of a wife's premises by additions and improvements made thereon with her consent, out of her husband's earnings, is held, in Trefethen vs. Lynan, (Me.) 38 L. R. A. 190, to render her liable to his creditors, although she has a right to receive his earnings and entirely consume them in the suitable support of the family without becoming liable to his creditors.

⁂

CLAIM OF EXECUTOR ON TESTATOR'S NOTE.—Sanford H. Weeks, Jr., as executor of Joseph Mathews, presented a claim against his testator's estate founded upon a note payable to his order, purporting to have been made by the testator, who executed it by making his mark, which was witnessed by a person since deceased. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed a decree of the Surrogate of Westchester County disallowing the claim. The court holds, by Justice Bradley, that the executor was prohibited by Section 829 of the Code of Civil Procedure from testifying to the execution of the note, or that the name of the witness subscribed to it was her signature, or that she subscribed her name at the request of the testator. The verified petition of the executor setting forth the making of the note and its non-payment was insufficient to support the claim.

An Express Messenger Shot.

Morris V. Bancroft of Buffalo, a messenger for the American Express Company, accidentally shot himself yesterday while in one of the company's baggage cars at Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. He was taken to Flower Hospital, where his injuries were pronounced probably fatal.

Bancroft has been in the employ of the express company fifteen years. He has a wife and several children. He was placing some valuables in a safe in the car, when in stooping his revolver dropped from his belt, and falling struck on the hammer. The bullet entered Bancroft's abdomen.

Stern Bros

will offer to-day

Two styles of

Ladies' Separate Skirts

Copies of the Latest Paris Models

of Black Cloth, handsomely trimmed, lined with taffeta silk at $17.50
Real value $25.00

of Taffeta Silks, elaborately trimmed with ribbon velvet, lined with silk, at $25.00
Real value $35.00

West 23d St.

MAIL DESTROYED IN TRANSIT.

Over 600 Letters Ground to Pieces in Two Pneumatic Tube Accidents—Exact Cause Not Known.

A large amount of first-class mail matter was mutilated last Monday afternoon and evening while in transit in the pneumatic tubes between postal sub-stations P and H and the General Post Office. Over 600 letters were ground to pieces, among which were a number of registered and special-delivery letters, all of which had been collected by the sub-stations and were being sent to the General Post Office for classification and distribution. In both cases the doors of the cylindrical cars which travel in the tubes became opened, and the matter was spilled along the route, to be ground to pieces by the cars which followed.

The penumatic tube lines are the only ones completed of a number which it is proposed to operate. They were constructed and are operated by the Tubular Dispatch Company of New York, under a contract with the Government entered into March 25, 1897. They carry only a part of the first-class mail between sub-stations P and H. The tube to the Produce Exchange Branch was opened and has been in use since Oct. 15, 1897. The other tube has been in operation only since January.

The air power for the tubes is furished by large engines at the Post Office. The cars are two feet long and fit the seven-inch tubes. On the backs are hinged doors, with specially contrived locks, which permit the insertion of the mail matter. The locks are presumed to be so arranged that cars cannot be inserted in the tube unless the doors are properly fastened.

On Monday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock the employes at the Post Office receptacle for the cars from sub-station H noticed an empty vehicle. It had no sooner been removed than there came flying through the tube a large amount of crushed and torn paper. This flying paper was followed by another car which was unopened. The remnants were collected and placed aside for assorting.

Shortly before 8 o'clock a similarly empty car came through the tube from sub-station P. This was followed by more crushed and torn letters, which, however, were not all brought through by the next car following. As the pieces were blown in during the night they also were collected. All day yesterday clerks of the Inquiry Department for missing and dead letters were assorting them. Few of the letters could be placed together in readable form. Such as could were forwarded to their destinations.

Postmaster Van Cott began yesterday morning an investigation of the matter. The clerk at Sub-Station P said that he had properly closed and locked the door of the car which spilled its contents. The statements of the various Superintendents in charge were included in the report, which was forwarded to Washington. The Tubular Dispatch Company also began an investigation. Its Superintendent said yesterday that the accident could not have happened unless the door had been left open when the car was inserted in the tube. The car in question is on exhibition at the company's office. It is not injured and the lock is in working order. An opinion was given yesterday that the door of the car might have become unfastened while it was turning the curve at Beekman and William Streets. Nothing has been learned regarding the accident on the line to Sub-Station H, the car which had contained the mutilated mail being now in operation. Up to the time of this accident it was said at the Post Office that the tubes had given entire satisfaction.

E. N. NICHOLS SUSPENDED.

Stock Exchange Committee Find Him Guilty of a Fictitious Deal.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange considered last evening a complaint against Erickson N. Nichols, who is at Post & Flagg's, in the Mills Building. The substance of the accusation was that on Feb. 4 Mr. Nichols operated what is known as a "wash" sale in Burlington by conducting a fictitious deal in that stock. The committee found the defendant guilty, and suspended him for six months.

Mr. Nichols said, after learning of the action of the Governors: "The charge was practically correct. It grew out of a buying-and-selling transaction operated in the hurry of trading, and I regret to say that I unwittingly violated the rules of the Exchange. That's all I care to say on the subject." Mr. Nichols became a member of the Exchange in 1887. He lives at 52 East Seventy-eighth Street.

GOLD FOR ALL WHO WANT IT.

The National Park Bank Continues to Offer It to Pay Checks.

The National Park Bank continued yesterday to offer gold to those who presented checks to the paying teller. Some accepted the coin. President Edward E. Poor said that the decision to offer gold was the result of a conviction that it would be acceptable as a circulating medium. It had accumulated until the Treasury no longer needed it or desired it, and it could, by being circulated, refute the popular idea that gold was the rich man's metal.

Besides, it could now perform the function delegated to silver when silver was purchased and struck as coin. With the accumulation of gold and its increase through natural laws and mining, there appears now no excuse for holding it in the banks, especially when there has been no increase in the volume of currency.

Ambulance Driver Hurt.

Stephen J. Gorevan, while driving a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance across Broadway at Twenty-third Street, yesterday, was seriously hurt as the result of a collision with a Broadway cable car. Ambulance Surgeon Dodge, who was sitting on the seat beside him at the time, grabbed him by the collar and prevented his being crushed to death under the car. No arrests have been made as yet.

Stole His Safe While He Slept.

Thieves entered the house of Farmer Berns, in Winfield, L. I., Monday night, while he was asleep, and, loading his safe on a wheelbarrow, carted it 500 yards away, and blew it open with dynamite. They secured $500 in money and considerable jewelry. Berns didn't discover the theft until Tuesday morning, and yesterday he called on Sheriff Baker at Long Island City and asked his aid in hunting down the burglars.

Charter Day Celebration.

Gen. Daniel S. Butterfield, Chairman of the Sub-committee on the Industrial Parade in connection with the Charter Day celebration, desires all industrial organizations, societies, and bodies who wish to take part in the parade to send full information regarding their character and parade strength to Col. J. J. Garnett, Secretary of the General Committee, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Celebrated Hats.

Spring Styles

will be introduced on

Saturday, Feb. 26th,

New York.

Chicago. Philadelphia.

Paris.

A. Geiot, Sole Agent,

13 Rue de la Paix, 13.

Accredited Agencies in all principal cities of the United States, Canada, and Paris, France.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Councilmen Ask for a List of Companies Operating Under Public Franchises.

A PROTEST FROM THE BRONX

The Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts Object to Further Concessions to the Manhattan Railway Company—Complaints Against Bridge Trolleys to be Heard.

If Corporation Counsel Whalen grants the request made to him yesterday by the City Council, a very interesting document will soon be ready for public perusal. The Council asked him to prepare a list of all companies doing business in the city under a public franchise.

The subject came up at the regular meeting of the Council on the motion of Councilman Sulzer, who presented this resolution:

> Whereas, Considerable uncertainty and confusion prevails as to the rights, powers, and privileges that belong to the several ferry, tunnel, bridge, railway, gas, heat, water, electric light and various other corporations that exercise public privileges throughout the consolidated city; therefore,
>
> Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and hereby is requested to cause a compilation to be made of all franchises hitherto granted to any and all companies and corporations doing business within the present limits of the City of New York, and that he report the same to the Municipal Assembly within three months of the date of the passage of this resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and no opposition to it. Seen later in the day, Mr. Whalen said he could not say what he would do about it. The Council has no power to compel him or anybody else to furnish such a list. In point of fact, under the charter the Council has no mandatory powers at all.

Councilman Hottenroth presented a protest against further privileges being granted to the Manhattan Railway until the company has fulfilled the conditions of the charter it acquired from the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, under whose franchise it is operating in the Borough of the Bronx. The protest was in the form of a preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the local board of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts of the Borough of the Bronx. The resolutions said:

> Resolved, That the people of the Borough of the Bronx represented in the Board of Local Improvements, hereby protest against the continued violation of law and contract of the said Manhattan Railway Company in all matters connected with the operation, maintenance, and extension of their lines in the Borough of the Bronx.
>
> Resolved, That in the judgment of this board no additional privileges should be extended to said Manhattan Railway Company by the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners or by any other public board or public officer until the said corporation shall complete the construction of the lines of railway in the Borough of the Bronx which it is now by law and contract obligation required to do.

The communication and protest were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The committee to which was referred the motion made last week by Councilman Cassidy that an investigation be made into the operation of the trolleys at the western terminus of the bridge and the danger to pedestrians therefrom reported that such an investigation should be made. The Council decided to hold a public hearing tomorrow in the Council Chamber.

It was decided to permit the Exempt Firemen's Association to assume the custody of the fire helmet of Harry Howard, which for several years has been on exhibition in the Governor's Room of the City Hall. The helmet does not belong to the city.

The Finance Committee of the Council presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Controller to prepare a statement of the taxes and assessments in the Borough of Queens since Jan. 1, that an adjustment of the taxes might be made between the city and the borough.

At next Tuesday's meeting President Guggenheimer, in the name of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State, will present a silver medal to Mrs. Ida Clarke of Brooklyn, who on June 24, 1896, rescued little Josie Brown from drowning in the East River.

THE BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS.

An Injunction Against the Citizens' Water Company Scheme—Lind Avenue and the Aqueduct.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements, yesterday afternoon, President Maurice F. Holahan, holding up a paper, said that the matter of the proposed contract for supplying water in the Borough of Queens would be laid over for two weeks. Then Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton passed to the President a paper which he said had been served on him on entering the room. This paper was a temporary injunction that Patrick J. Gleason, former Mayor of Long Island City, had obtained from Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn, restraining the Commissioner of Water Supply from entering into any contract with the Citizens' Water Company until after bids have been properly advertised, for Mr. Dalton was ordered to show cause on Feb. 28 why the injunction should not be continued.

Commissioner Dalton said that he understood the ground of the injunction was that he had not advertised in The City Record for bids and added that he had no thought of taking any action until after obeying the law respecting advertisements.

President Bowley of Queens presented a protest from the local board of that borough against the proposed contract. The Citizens' Water Company, of which Cord Meyer, Jr., is the head, has a plant in Newtown and is supplying water to people by private contract. The terms of the proposed contract are $65 a million gallons, and these are pronounced too high by its opponents.

Several petitions from property holders in various parts of the city, chiefly from the West Side, asking that certain streets be resurfaced with asphalt, were referred to the Commissioner of Highways, pending an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the board to take the initiative in such improvements.

The matter of the renovation of the old City Hall, Brooklyn, which has been asked for by all who have quarters there, was referred to the Commissioner on Public Buildings and Supplies. The statement was made that the building could be put in good shape for $10,000.

Louis A. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Borough of the Bronx and Engineer of the Concourse, made a report to the board with respect to the laying out of Lind Avenue, where it crosses the Crotton Aqueduct at High Bridge, in which he said:

> The proposition to change the westerly line of Lind Avenue in order to save the house (the gate keeper's), would practically ruin the avenue as a residential street, and a projection of sixteen feet would entitle every property owner to damages because the view would be cut off. The gate keeper's house can be moved southwesterly. The heavy retaining wall over the aqueduct would certainly be relieved by constructing an arch over the aqueduct. And I would recommend that the petition of the Commissioner of Water Supply be not granted, but that the Commissioner of Highways be requested to modify the plan of construction of Lind Avenue where the westerly line crosses the aqueduct, and build an arch or lay an iron girder over the same in order to relieve the pressure on the aqueduct.

Resolutions were read carrying out the recommendations of Engineer Risse. President Haffen of the Bronx said the board had no authority in the matter, as the contracts had been legally entered into and were nearly completed. The board, by interfering, would only make the city liable in heavy damages.

Chief Engineer Birdsall gave the board distinct notice that nothing must be done to disturb or destroy the aqueduct. "If you try it," said he, "I'll stop it." The matter was referred to the engineer of the board, with instructions to report to the next meeting.

Linens.

Exceptional Values in Very Fine Quality Table Cloths and Napkins.

Table Cloths,

Sizes,		
2x2 yds.,	$3.95,	value $5.00 to $7.00.
2x2½ "	4.95,	value $6.00 to $7.50.
2x3 "	5.95,	value $7.00 to $10.00.
2x3½ "	6.75,	value $8.00 to $11.00.
2x4 "	7.75,	value $9.00 to $12.00.
2½x2½ "	6.95,	value $8.00 to $13.50.
2½x3 "	7.95,	value $10.00 to $15.00.
2½x3½ "	8.95,	value $11.00 to $16.00.
2½x4 "	10.85,	value $13.50 to $17.50.
2½x4½ "	12.50,	value $15.00 to $20.00.
2½x5 "	14.50,	value $16.50 to $25.00.
2½x6 "	18.75,	value $22.50 to $30.00.
2½x7 "	22.50,	value $25.00 to $40.00.
2½x8 "	25.00,	value $27.50 to $45.00.

—Many of the above Cloths can be matched in Napkins at proportionate prices.—

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FOR CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. W. B. Gunnison of Brooklyn May Be the Compromise Candidate for Executive Head of the Schools.

It was said about the City Hall yesterday that the controversy in the School Board on the selection of a City Superintendent might be ended by the withdrawal of the present candidate, Superintendent Jasper, of Manhattan and the Bronx, and Superintendent Maxwell of Brooklyn, and the substitution of a compromise candidate. It is no secret that a majority of the School Board is opposed to Mr. Jasper, and that the administration is opposed to Mr. Maxwell.

President Hubbell, discussing the situation, said that he had a high admiration for Mr. Maxwell, but that he was not certain that it would be wise in face of the opposition to him to make him City Superintendent.

Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the Erasmus High School in Flatbush, was brought forward yesterday as a compromise. He was an Associate Superintendent in the New York Department of Education before he went to Brooklyn, and has many friends among the present Commissioners. Controller Coler favors his election, it is said, and he is the second choice of the Brooklyn delegation to the School Board. Dr. Gunnison, when Principal of a grammar school, before he was appointed to the Erasmus High School, was invited to oppose Dr. Maxwell's re-election as Superintendent in Brooklyn. He declined for personal reasons.

His views on the present situation could not be learned yesterday, but a friend authorized to speak for him said he would take the place if it was offered to him.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

J. A. Dooner Sworn In for Manhattan and the Bronx.

John A. Dooner was sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday as Superintendent of Buildings for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The place is one of the most important in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and pays $6,000 salary.

Mr. Dooner was born in New York April 10, 1853, and was educated in the public schools of the city, and later at the Cooper Union Trade School. After several years experience as a mason and as foreman for Joseph Smith, who built the Dime Savings Bank, and other large buildings, he went into business for himself. Under a contract with the Panama Canal Company he built more than 300 houses and a hospital between Colon and Panama. At Colon he built a mansion for De Lesseps.

At Guayaquil he erected a palace for the President of Equador, and in Peru he constructed the abutments of the Verugas bridge and the penitentiary. Since coming north he has done considerable work as builder and contractor in this and the neighboring cities.

Proposed Theatre Ordinances.

Two ordinances affecting theatres were proposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen and referred to committees. One was to do away with the sale of theatre tickets by speculators by forbidding the sale of tickets in the streets in front of theatres under a fine of $50. The other was to compel theatre managers to display "standing room only" signs when all seats are taken.

Empire State Society Election.

Two tickets in the field at the eighth annual election of officers of the Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, Tuesday night was the cause of considerable friction and delayed the announcement of the final results until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The entire regular ticket was elected with the exception of Donald McLean, who was defeated by Lucius E. Chittenden of the members' ticket. The following officers were elected: President—Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice President—R. B. Roosevelt; Second Vice President—W. S. Logan; Third Vice President—John C. Calhoun; Secretary—W. W. Kenly; Treasurer—R. T. Davies; Registrar—T. D. Huntting; Historian—W. R. Benjamin, and Chaplain—The Rev. J. M. King; Managers (three years)—Ira B. Stewart, W. A. Marble, C. A. Pugsley, L. C. Hopkins, W. H. Hotchkiss, D. McN. K. Stauffer, David Whipple; (two years)—Lucius E. Chittenden.

Our Custom Department at the 13th St. store now holds its Spring opening.

Its stock of new fabrics is complete.

Its styles strictly conform to the latest dictates of Fashion.

Its prices are perhaps a half or a third less than the exclusive tailor charges.

Lookers are welcomed just as politely as buyers.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway, Corner 13th,
Corner Canal,
Near Chambers.

DIRECTOR ZOELLNER RESIGNS.

Will Leave the Liederkranz Society and Go to the University of Leipsic.

Heinrich Zoellner, musical director of the Liederkranz Society, handed in his resignation to the Board of Trustees Tuesday last, to take effect at the expiration of his contract, in October. He received a call a few days ago to the professorship of music at the University of Leipsic, and thought it his duty to accept. He was at one time Vice Director of the "Paulus," the musical society of the University of Leipsic, and when in Germany last Summer had charge of the musical programme at the Seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of that society. He has been connected with the Liederkranz in this city as director since 1890, and is favorably known as a composer of both operas and comedies. His operas, "Das hoelzerne Schwert" and "Bei Sedan," which were produced in Germany last year, received flattering notices.

Dr. R. W. Müller, a member of the Committee on Music of the Liederkranz, said that Mr. Zoellner would be sadly missed. "He has become almost indispensable," he said, "both in a musical and social way, and it will be a difficult matter to fill his place. He accepted the call, as he thought it a matter of duty, for he received $3,500 a year from the Liederkranz alone, and had a large number of pupils, which brought him in a much larger income than he will receive in Leipsic."

THE TRIAL OF W. J. KOERNER.

The Newspaper Artist Is Accused of Murdering His Sweetheart.

The trial of William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist, for the murder of Rose Alice Redgate, his sweetheart, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions. Eleven jurors were in the box when court opened, and the twelfth was secured a short time later.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon opened the case for the People, and in the course of his address referred repeatedly to the testimony of Mrs. Clay and Dr. Donovan, both of whom were witnesses in the first trial, but have since died. Abraham Levy, the defendant's counsel, made objections to these references, but they were not sustained. Mr. Gordon's references showed that he intended to try to introduce the testimony of the deceased witnesses later on, and the attempt will bring on a fierce legal fight.

Israel Redgate, Miss Redgate's father, an elderly man, with a long gray mustache and iron gray hair, testified that he had met Koerner ten years ago. He said that in May, 1896, he told Koerner that he had learned he was leading a disreputable life, and that he could no longer permit him to call at his house and pay attentions to his daughter. He had met Koerner in the street afterward, and the latter had told him that he intended to marry his daughter; that if he did not marry her nobody else would, and that wherever she was sent he would follow her, even if he had to cross the ocean.

Foster Released in $20,000 Bail.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France for embezzling $193,000 from the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange, was released from the Tombs yesterday in $20,000 bail. His bondsman was Samuel W. Milbank of 11 Pine Street. The bond was approved by Judge Fitzgerald in General Sessions.

The prisoner went away in a cab with his wife, who was supposed to be in Paris. Mr. Milbank offered as security for the bail his residence at 33 East Thirty-eighth Street, valued at $60,000.

East Side Workers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at 339 East Fourth Street. The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, will speak on "Investigation as an Ally of Co-operation."

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. First times of MINNIE SELIGMAN AS "CARMEN." LEONIDAS'S cats and dogs; BARNEY FAGAN and HENRIETTA BYRON, music and farce; A. O. DUNCAN, ventriloquist; Sam and Kitty Morton, dancers; 40 other stars.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....Begins 8:15 Daniel Frohman........Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat'y, 2. ....SECOND MONTH........... THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. ⁂ NEXT TUESDAY, 4TH & LAST MATINEE, THE PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY Mar 7, Illustrated Lenten Lectures by G. P. SERVISS, EVERY MORNING AT 11. Tues., March 8, at 2........... "ADELAIDE"

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St Castle Square Opera Co. To-night, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Grand Double Bill——PINAFORE. Wed. Mat., 2 P. M. 25c. Evenings, 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2. 25c., 50c. Feb'y 28th * * * * "THE GYPSY BARON."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. See the great diving scene in "THE WHITE HEATHER" Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15. Sunday Evening at 8:30. Lenten Lectures, "The Story of Jesus," by Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr THE PASSION PLAY, Illustrated on the Kinoptikon.

Subscription Concert. Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Av. and 34th St. Anton Seidl..............................Conductor This (Thursday) Evening at 9 o'clock. Soloist: MISS MARIE ENGLE. Tickets at the office of CARL LOEWENSTEIN, 2 and 4 West 33d; Tyson's, Schuberth's, Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. MISS REHAN AS PEGGY. COUNTRY GIRL: begins at 9:15. LILLI TSE: begins 8:15. Performance over at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY: Country Girl and Lilli Tse. "Most delightful performance in town."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat. CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY and others. March 7th—CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

AMUSEMENTS.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Will exhibit the magnificent and wonderful Scriptural Painting, by the late MATT MORGAN, entitled "Christ Entering Jerusalem," The Largest Picture Ever Painted in America, At Judge Building, 110 Fifth Av., (cor. 16th St.,) New York City, for two weeks. Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds of Admission for Seeing this Picture will be Donated to the Burial and Relief Fund of the Press Club of New York City.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Saturday evening, February 26, at 8:15. GRAND CONCERT (in aid of the WORKINGMAN'S SCHOOL.) Seidl and his Orchestra. First production in New York "THE SWAN and the SKYLARK." Cantata by A. GORING THOMAS. Soloists: Clementine de Vere, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, Charles W. Clark. Joseffy SOLOIST. Prices $1 to $5. Now on sale at box office.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. This Thursday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3, Prof. Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Programme: HANDEL, Air and Variations, (The Harmonious Blacksmith;) BEETHOVEN, Sonata op. 101; BRAHMS, Variations of a Theme by Schumann; CHOPIN, Sonata op. 58; MENDELSSOHN, Character Piece, op. 7, No. 7, Song Without Words; RUBINSTEIN, Pres du Ruisseau, Serenade, (Miniatures,) op. 93; STRAUSS-TAUSIG, Valse, "Man Lebt Nur Einmal," op. 167; CHOPIN, Berceuse, op. 57; LISZT, Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. On sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

Westminster Kennel Club. 22D ANNUAL DOG SHOW. Col. MAGNUS SCHULT'S HIGHLY TRAINED TROUPE OF PERFORMING GREAT DANES. To-day, 4:30 and 9 P. M. MADISON SQ. GARDEN, LAST DAY. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. Debut in Vaudeville of CORA TANNER assisted by Louis F. Massen, (in "Drifted Apart") GREAT BIOGRAPH. 25 AND 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 AND 25c. EVENINGS.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK 69TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE. Championship Hockey Match. To-night at 8:15 o'clock, New York vs. St. Nicholas.

CARNEGIE HALL, One week, beginning Mon., (Saturday Matinee.) Feb. 28. KLONDIKE ESTHER LYONS, the first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass. 147 Views. Placer Mine in Full Operation. Box office now open. Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Direction: Victor Thrane, 33 Union Square, W.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Mats. Wed & Sat. MR. JOHN DREW, One Summer's Day. FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES. Mornings and Afternoons, March 7 to 19.

FANCIULLI'S Grand Concert, 71st Reg't Band & 5 Great Soloists, at the Armory, 34th and Park Av. FEB. 26 Tickets........ $1.00 .50

CYCLE SHOW. TINKHAM BUILDING, 306, 308, 310 WEST 59TH ST., NEW YORK. MUSIC. SOUVENIRS. '98 single and multi-cycles of all the leading makes. ADMISSION FREE.

CARNEGIE HALL. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 3d, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN. Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, at Schuberth's.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY and other Cinematograph Views.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the Architectural League Admission, Tues. & Thurs., 50c. Other days free.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

5TH AV. Theatre. Broadway and 28th St. Last Times in New York, DE WOLF HOPPER IN EL CAPITAN Assisted by the Great 7TH REGT. BAND.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. FOREIGN FOLLIES. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

BIJOU. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES. Broadhurst's Hilarious Sufficiency.

HARLEM Opera House. At 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. ANNA HELD "A Gay Deceiver," and "The Cat and the Cherub." Next Week—Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Jeff. D'Angelis.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER An Unqualified Triumph. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. Wm. H. CRANE Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Virginia Courtship. Next Week, "1st Special" Wed. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Mus. Mat. March 1. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. 3d Mth. Rousing Success. The Highwayman. Ysaye, Sobrino, others.

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. THE BIG HIT. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:30. OH! SUSANNAH!

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Last three days. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS. Last Times. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, SWEET INNISCARRA.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 33d St. Mats. Wed. and Sat. WAY DOWN EAST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evening and Sat. Matinée. The Roaring farce "LODGE BROTHERS."

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.

COLUMBUS, WARD & VOKES IN THE GOVERNORS Next Week—Primrose and West's Minstrels.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday. To-night—Primrose & West's Minstrels Next Week—"Under the Red Robe."

MATINEE SATURDAY! CASINO! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN Telephone Girl.